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A JUST DUE.

THE FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

History of These Long-Standing and Denied Debts—Their Origin and Justice—A Chapter of American History—The Government's Criminal Neglect in the Matter—The Claims Nearly All in the Hands of the Heirs of the Original Owners—Remarks of Mr. Cameron in the Senate in Favor of their Adjustment and Satisfaction.

The following speech, delivered in the Senate on the 16th ult. by Senator Cameron, on the bill to provide for the adjustment and satisfaction of claims of American citizens for spoliations committed by the French prior to the 31st day of July, 1801, will be read with interest by the people of Philadelphia.

The bill being before the Senate, Mr. Cameron said:

MR. PRESIDENT: The bill which I have had the honor to present to the Senate is the same bill that was introduced by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Sumner] on the 9th of March, 1871. Its main feature is, that it provides for the payment to the claimants of the sum of $5,000,000 in lieu of all demands which may be made upon the Government. The original claims were supposed to be about $20,000,000, and upon that interest has been accruing for seventy years; but it is proposed now to pay these people in full by giving them $5,000,000—one-fourth of the original claim, without any interest.

Mr. President, it is equally beyond my hope or my expectation to say anything new on a subject which has been pressed upon the attention of Congress for seventy years. Forty-three Congressional reports have exhausted the facts, and the masterly speech delivered in the Senate on the 23d and 24th of March, 1846, by Hon. John M. Clayton has exhausted the argument on this just and equitable claim. An elaborate restatement of these facts and arguments is also unnecessary; for that has been done so eloquently and well by the honorable Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Sumner] in his report on this subject of April 4, 1864, that it would, in my opinion, be a waste of time to go over ground again which has been so often traveled. But the convenience of the Senate may require a brief reminder of the main points in this case, and to that duty I shall confine myself.

After the French people had beheaded their king and declared the Republic, they found themselves called on to defend their country against a vast and powerful league of monarchs determined to punish the regicides and then restore the fallen French dynasty; and to fully and honestly consider the facts from which our commerce suffered, it will be necessary to briefly describe the character of the war waged against France by the coalition. In performing this duty I am confronted with facts so horrible and atrocious that nothing but official documents will justify any one in stating them. The failure of her harvests had brought France to the brink of starvation. The ports of Europe were closed against her famishing people, and so her only hope for food was from abroad, and mainly from us. This last resource her enemies determined to cut off, and the shocking policy was announced that France was to be starved into submission. England, while peace continued between her and France, detained all vessels in her ports loaded with provisions and destined for French ports. A reliable historian, writing of this outrage, says:

"These violations of the law of nations of treaties, and of neutral rights were committed when England was in a declared state of neutrality and peace with France, and while a French minister was in London begging the Ministry to remain at peace and to permit the exportation of provisions to keep his countrymen from starving. So atrocious, indeed, were these acts that the British Ministry were compelled to take refuge under an act of imdemnity to escape impeachment and punishment."

A Russian fleet was sent to the Atlantic under Admiral Goff, who bore these orders for his guidance:

"We are bound, according to our stipulations with his Majesty the King of Great Britain, to endeavor to prevent these French, who persist in their rebellion, from receiving any supplies of which they may be in need. The hostile measures employed against them are not strictly comformable to the natural laws of war when it unfortunately takes place between nations under lawful government; but as these measures are taken against these arrant villains who have overturned all duties observed toward God, the laws, and the government—who have even gone so far as to take the life of their own sovereign—the means of punishing these villians ought, in justice, to be employed in such a manner as to accelerate and insure success in so salutary an affair. We have made a representation to the courts of Sweden and Denmark, but our just demands have not been satisfactorily answered. We have, therefore, declared to them that we cannot see with indifference provisions of stores sent to France to nourish rebels. By this you will clearly see our intentions, and we order you to seize all French vessels you may meet with, and send back to their own ports all neutral vessels bound to France."

Prussia adopted the same cruel policy, as shown by the third article of her treaty with England, signed July 14, 1793, as follows:

"ART. 3. The high contracting parties having taken the resolution to shut all their ports against French ships, and not to permit the exportation in any cases from the said ports for France of any military or naval stores of corn, grain, salt, meat, or other provisions, they reciprocally engage to continue these measures, and promise to employ all other means which shall be in their power for injuring the commerce of France and bringing her, by such means, to just conditions of peace."

These official contracts will show, in some degree, the situation when the spoliations on our commerce occurred. The allied sovereigns had determined to starve the French people because they had chosen to become a republic. The starving French must procure bread or succumb. And so the attention of both parties was directed to our shores. Our old friends and allies were anxious to procure the sorely-needed food we had to spare. The seas between were swept by cruisers bent on preventing our breadstuffs reaching France. And the French, driven to desperation, ordered:

"The capture of all neutral vessels which should be found laden, in whole or in part, either with articles of food belonging to the neutral powers, and intended for an enemy's port, or with merchandise belonging to an enemy."

The consequence of these measures of retaliation was that our commerce was driven from the ocean, many of our merchants were ruined, and our finances were seriously crippled. Representations were made to the French government concerning these outrages on our people and our commerce, and assurances were given that reparation should be made; but these assurances failed to restore to our merchants their commercial liberties and rights, which continued to be crushed between the contending forces. At last our Government interfered and attempted to restore our maritime interests, and so relieve the finances now suffering from the destruction of our foreign trade. To this end the following circular was addressed by the Secretary of State, Mr. Jefferson, under date August 27, 1793, to our merchants:

"*To*————:

"GENTLEMEN: Complaint having been made to the Government of the United States of some instances of unjustifiable vexation and spoliation on our merchant vessels by the privateers of the powers at war, and it being possible that other instances may have happened of which no information has been given to the Government, I have it in charge from the President to assure the merchants of the United States engaged in foreign commerce or navigation that due attention will be paid to any injuries that may suffer on the high seas or in foreign countries, contrary to the law of nations, or to existing treaties, and that on their forwarding hither well-authenticated evidence of the same, proper proceedings will be adopted for their relief."

This assurance, in conformity with the absolute duty of every government to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of all their legitimate rights, restored our commerce to some extent. But, so far as the claims now under consideration are concerned, it proved to be a snare to the unwary rather than a shield of protection. It only allured our merchants and shipowners to again risk their property to the perils of the war-swept ocean, and when they had been engulfed in ruin no redress was given, although the losses they had suffered had been incurred under a solemn assurance of protection by which they had again been entrapped into spoliation and ruin!

I do not assert or imply that our Government did not endeavor to procure payment for these losses of our citizens. On the contrary, it was constant, persistent, importunate in its efforts to procure indemnification, and at last did secure from France full satisfaction for these claims—a hundred times told—and has for more than seventy years retained the consideration, the receipt of which is acknowledged in the convention of 1800 between France and the United States. The controversy settled by that convention is simply this: we claimed from France more than twenty millions for indemnity for spoliations committed upon the property of our citizens. France claimed from us the fulfilling of treaty obligations in the future, and inestimable damages for past neglect of these duties—damages so vast that our claim became only contemptible in comparison.

A brief outline of the French claims set up as an offset to ours may not at this point be inappropriate, and I shall devote a few minutes to that part of the subject, saying nothing beyond a reference to the main points of the case.

In 1778 our whole country was thrilled with the joyful intelligence that Benjamin Franklin, our minister at Paris, had secured the alliance of France for our struggling patriots. The succor came at a critical juncture. The campaign of 1777 had closed with the defeat at Brandywine in September, and the disaster at Germantown in October. Washington had led his beaten, dispirited, half naked, starved army into winter quarters at Valley Forge. Even his serene courage gave way at that terrible time. We can estimate the general gloom when we read the sorrowful and desponding words of the great chieftain. He says:

"Four days of bad weather will destroy this army."

And with it, we may well conclude, the hopes of ultimate liberty which up to that dreadful moment had nerved the courage of our ancestors. It was then that the camp at Valley Forge, the whole land, rang with shouts of triumph at the prospect of the powerful aid of France.

Of this aid, and of the treaty which pledged it, Mr. Clayton says:

"I am certain this treaty secured the independence of the United States."

I have no desire to weaken that statement; nor do I weaken it when I qualify it by saying that this treaty and the benign favor of God in a just cause secured to us the victory over our powerful foe. But the price we were to pay for the aid of France was incalculable. Men struggling for the right to enjoy life and to promote liberty, and desperately pressed in the noble struggle, do not stop to estimate the cost of that which brings them relief from immediate peril and salvation from ultimate destruction. To make apparent this cost I need only quote two articles of the treaty of 1778, and recount the French possessions on our hemisphere. I now quote articles eleven and twelve of the treaty of February 6, 1778, between France and the United States:

"ART. 11. The two parties guarantee, mutually, from the present time, and forever, against all other powers, to wit: The United States to his most Christian Majesty, the present possessions of the Crown of France in America, as well as those it may acquire by the future treaty of peace. And his most Christian Majesty guarantees, on his part, the United States, their liberty, sovereignty, and independence, absolute and unlimited.

"ART. 12. In order to fix more precisely the sense and application of the preceding article, the contracting parties declare that, in case of a rupture between France and England, the reciprocal guarantees declared in the said article shall have full force and effect the moment such war shall break out."

Here we have our guarantee to France to protect her territory in America in case of war between her and England; and the possessions thus guaranteed comprise eleven islands in the West Indies, &c., (San Domingo, Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Deseada, St. Pierre, Marie Galante, Miquelon, and Grenada,) and Cayenne and the territory of Orleans or the main land. Owing to the subsequent participation of England in the great struggle to reduce France and the naval war which followed, many of these valuable possessions were torn from France, while every condition which bound us to defend them was in full force. The weakness of our nation then may furnish a good excuse for supinely permitting many of these fine islands to be wrested from our faithful ally; but, if that be a sufficient excuse, the case is one which would justify a nation much weaker than ours then was in wishing for power to tear the plunderers of a brave nation from their prey, and to enable us to fulfil the reciprocal duties which honor, public faith, and gratitude alike demanded, and every feeling of generosity urged us to perform. If weakness alone was the cause of our neglect of duty, I submit that the fact bears with peculiar weight on our obligation, now that we are strong, to come to the aid of those who suffered from our inability then to fulfil our part in the great bargain, and have for three quarters of a century suffered the consequences of that weakness from generation to generation.

But a candid examination of this matter will show what I wish it did not show, that our dereliction did not proceed entirely from inability to perform our duty. A change had come over our policy. The Federal party, governed by their sympathy for England, were intent on rebuking the lic[illegible] of the French revolutionary [illegible] the entanglements of European alliances alarmed many wise men of that day; and while public sentiment was drifting away from our ally the French did much to accelerate the change in American sentiment. Unwise diplomatic agents of the Republic urged us to the performance of our treaty obligations with more zeal than judgment—always bad policy. The language held by these representatives was more that of a master than a friend; and at last their pertinacity and insolence weakened the ties which bound the two nations together, for the load of obligation we owed to France was lightened by the too frequent reminders we received that it was inexpressible. This state of feeling and the constant irritation of the public mind of our people caused the authorities to cast about for relief from a friendship the continuance of which was more intolerable than open enmity. Our minister at London began negotiations for a treaty of neutrality between the United States and Great Britain, and in time a treaty was signed and ratified between the two nations.

This treaty, known as the Jay treaty, annulled the exclusive rights of France in our ports (so far as one party to a contract can annul it) secured to her by the treaty of amity and commerce signed on the same day as the treaty of alliance, by giving the British equal privileges of shelter, equal rights for bringing into our ports and selling her prizes, and indeed in everything which had heretofore been enjoyed by France exclusively. I do not trust myself to criticise the justice of our policy in this affair. But passing it by as a chapter in our history best studied in silence, I merely remark that the Jay treaty caused an outburst of anger in France which came very near involving us in war with the nation to which we owe in an eminent degree our national existence.

Retaliation was at once declared. Smarting under a sense of wrong, and goaded to desperation by our bad faith and the atrocious attempt to starve her whole people, orders were issued by the French government to seize our merchant vessels and carry them and their food into French ports, and these spoliations began.

When we submitted claims for these spoliations France set up an offset, and I think a just one, against our claims. For seven years or more neither would agree to the only settlement then possible in the impoverished condition of the two nations. But at last, in 1800, both France and the United States agreed to set off their claims against each other; and in consideration of our abandonment of our claims against her we were released from all responsibility for past due obligations and from all future guarantees of French territory on this hemisphere. All alliance, the end of which none could see, and a responsibility which none could estimate, was ended. For the first time in our national existence we were relieved from that "entangling alliance" which would have inevitably drawn us into the tempestuous dangers and endless troubles of European complications and wars, in which we had all to lose and nothing to gain. And now the time had come when the whole force of the mind of our people could be directed to home developments; and the mighty progress which has since blessed us is but one of the many benefits we have enjoyed by the emancipation from these guarantees, which emancipation was secured through the confiscation of the property of those whose heirs now ask us to pay them a tithe of what their ancestors lost.

This very imperfect outline of the case before us shows, I think, that to secure national release from an immense claim, and national exemption from perpetual onerous duties, from complications and dangers reaching into futurity, from international obligations which must have brought on us the danger and the curse of European politics, the Government of the United States bartered claims of its citizens placed in its possession for collection, at the invitation of Thomas Jefferson, by direction of George Washington. These claims were for losses incurred in the pursuit of legitimate trade; they were caused by a condition of affairs at once novel to the sufferers and disgraceful to us; they were suffered because no adequate protection was afforded by the Government to its citizens in the pursuit of their lawful calling; they were increased on the plain promise of the authorities to assist the plundered merchants and ship-owners in obtaining redress and indemnity; they were confiscated for a lasting public benefit, and these benefits have been constantly enriching our people, while those whose property was bartered have died in poverty and disappointment.

How much longer can we bear the disgrace which our neglect in this matter brings on our good name, our honesty, our generosity? How long shall the heirs of the sufferers come, cap in hand, to the descendants of the beneficiaries and piteously beg us to give a part of what our fathers took from theirs? How long shall our criminal neglect of these poor people fill the land with stalking shadows who witness against us so eloquently? And for how many more weary years shall they furnish living witnesses of that most shocking thing, that all property is in perpetual peril in a nation which, in violation of its fundamental law, takes private property for the public use without just compensation?

I hope the end of these things has come. I cannot believe that a Congress now called on to appoint commissioners to distribute indemnity for losses so like the French spoliation claims will busy themselves with the Alabama award, and neglect to order that our own Treasury shall now disgorge the money so long and so unwisely withheld from the poor people for whom I plead. What conjunction could be more felicitous? What occasion so singularly just? I sincerely trust that the Senate will promptly pass this bill, and so earn the plaudits of all just and merciful men.

I have only to say in conclusion that I am surprised to find that nearly all these claims are in the hands of the descendants of the first owners. Such confidence had the first owners of these claims upon the Government that almost every one of them gave a dying injunction to his children never to barter them away, because they felt that the Government, when it became able to pay, would pay so just a debt.

—The Pittsburgh *Mail* says: The Florida United States Senatorship is exciting as much interest as the late election for Senator in South Carolina did. The election takes place on the 15th of January, and the candidates are the present Senator, Mr. Osborn, Governor Reed and John Tyler, Jr., with the chances evenly divided between the two first named. The fact that the Democrats in the Legislature have no hope of electing the Senator, has induced those gentlemen to tender their votes to any Republican who will undertake to defeat Osborn.

DURING the recess a special House committee, consisting of Messrs. Merriman, of New York; Colton, of Iowa; and Cox, of Alabama; will visit New York to take evidence as to the cause of the loss of $185,000 of Government stamps by Johnson's well-remembered defalcation in the Assistant Treasurer's office. The object is to provide remedial legislation for defects in existing rules and law.

PROCEEDINGS OF BEAVER COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

FIRST DAY.

The thirteenth annual session of the Beaver County Teachers' Institute was held in the Court House of Beaver, commencing Monday, the 16th of December, and closing on Friday noon of same week. The attendance of teachers was large. Directors and friends of education generally were present, and manifested great interest in the proceedings.

The Institute was called to order by Prof. M. L. Knight, County Superintendent, and the opening prayer was made by Rev. D. P. Lowary. Mr. Knight made some remarks, addressed to the teachers present, stating that the Institute for the time being would be conducted as a Normal school, and insisted on each teacher being punctual and regular in attendance during the session. The Institute was organized by electing J. P. Todd, of Bridgewater, Recording Secretary, and L. Wise, of Industry, and Mrs. S. D. Marquis, of Beaver, Enrolling Secretaries.

Prof. F. A. Allen, of Tioga county, was introduced as instructor for the week. He made some very well timed remarks on the great importance of teaching; the power that the teacher can exert over the children, owing to the relation sustained to them; knowledge and training were necessary. He alluded to his own experience, having entered upon it without any correct conception of its responsibilities; referred to the fact that so many teachers are experimenting—forty per cent. teach only one year; urged the necessity of professional teachers; alluded to the Teachers' Institute, so necessary for the teacher; gave some practical suggestions with reference to the plan of managing the Institute. Prof. Allen took up the subject of School Economy; referred to the bargain made between directors and teachers, usually one sided on the part of the former. In order that the teacher be successful he must have a plan, and should know what each pupil ought to study. He referred to the architect, his plans in rearing a building; compared the teacher as a builder, working upon a plan, building a temple within; as teachers we should have just as clear an idea of what we are building, as definite a plan, as the architect. In speaking of school organization he stated that all school life divided itself into two periods: 1st. How or fact period; in which we want only to know facts, or how things are; in the other we seek for reasons, which may be termed the Philosophical period. When the child enters school he should have but three lessons, namely: language, mathematics and science, and should continue with but three, no more no less, until he graduates. The lecturer spoke of the multiplicity of classes and studies in our schools. In one instance, when he had gone into an Academy of forty-five pupils, there were forty-four classes. In teaching Languages, teach the pupil how to talk, embracing everything relating to the subject. In teaching Mathematics, make the instruction practical, using mathematical forms and solids, objects that will give the pupil clear illustrations of the subject. In teaching the Sciences, first a little Geography, then Physiology, and at a proper time of the year, when flowers are blooming, Botany.

Prof. Allen then entered upon the subject of Geography. He stated that teachers know too little about the subject, and make the mistake by studying the book and not the subject; pointed out prevalent errors in commencing the study; we should proceed from the things we *know* to things we *do not know*, from the *known* to the *unknown*. First teach the child to understand the points of the compass. At this point the Prof. requested the teachers to rise, gave the command to face the South. The result was that many of the class were facing all the cardinal points of the compass. This circumstance caused much merriment. He would teach distance by *actual measurement*; children should be taught this in such a manner that they may be able to estimate distance accurately in after life; gave some very good illustrations of how to teach *distance* practically.

The subject of Spelling was next considered, and teachers were called upon to give their methods of teaching the branch. Mrs. Marquis, of the Beaver public schools, taught by using both the oral and written methods, combining the two. Miss Bunn, Principal of the above schools, taught it by dictation exercises, having the pupils write sentences upon the board. For the time being Professor Allen sustained the relation of pupil, Miss Bunn as teacher, and an exercise

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.

COURTING IN CHICAGO.

Chicago has long been notorious for her divorces, but she has not, hitherto, injoyed any special distinction over her sister cities in the matter of courtship. A marriage which occurred in that city last week is, however, entitled to notice as showing the strength of affection and long-suffering constancy of a Chicago maiden, known to her acquaintances and to Mr. Joel H. Wicker, during the course of a seven-years' courtship, as Miss Sarah Golan. It is the old story of a lonely widower and his pretty housekeeper, but the incidents of this connubial voyage are not common to every-day life, at least outside of Chicago. Shortly after their engagement the waning infatuation of the lover was manifested in a desire to postpone the wedding-day. This was done until four years had passed away, when another objection presented itself to Mr. Wicker's mind. His future wife must be educated to a standard fitting the station she was to occupy. Accordingly, a year's polishing at a polished boarding school in Detroit was added to the charms of Miss Golan. But still the fastidious Wicker was not satisfied, and, as his distaste for the proposed union became more marked, he employed a couple of detectives to follow the lady, throw all manner of temptation in her way, and bring him evidence of her unchastity. The minions performed their mission faithfully, but at the end of two years' constant service were compelled to report to their employer that the lady was "as virtuous as she was handsome and intelligent." Then the Chicago fire came, and Wicker, saying that he was reduced to poverty, tearfully released his lady love from her engagement. But his tears were quickly dried when she replied, in accordance with established custom, that she loved him not for his riches and would wed him for his noble self, or words to that effect. And when, shortly afterward, she sued him for breach of promise, and to render the case more interesting, laid her damages at $75,000, he had a convincing and touching proof of woman's unselfish and unchanging devotion to her heart's choice. The case went through the lower courts, and when it reached the docket of the Superior Court the bashful lover felt the arrows of Cupid so strongly that he expressed a willigness to compromise the matter by marrying the plaintiff. The faithful girl consented, and this is the *Inter-Ocean's* account of the joyful occasion:

"When ushered into the parlor the license was produced and found to be for Hoxy Wicker. The bridegroom, with an oath, declared that he "supposed that he must marry that girl," and took his position on the floor, muffled up in overcoat and furs, holding his hat in his hand. The ceremony began; the reluctance of the bridegroom was such that the questions had to be repeated to him before he would answer; the bride responded promptly by bowing. At the order to join hands they merely touched each other's fingers an instant. The ceremony concluded, the benedict turned away from his wife with an oath and the remark that, now she had attained her wish, she might go her way with her "pals." He started to leave, but she, quick as light, sprang to his side, and walked with him to the street. He again ordered her to go to the brothel from whence she had come, but she sprang into his carriage, which was standing near, and remarked cheerily, "Let us drive home, Mr. Wicker." He got in slowly after her; they turned the horses around and drove to the Barnes House, where he registered himself as "J. H. Wicker, and wife, Beloit, Wis." They were consigned to rooms, a fire was built for them, and the party who had followed at a distance to see the denoument of this strange comedy waited outside, expecting to see the bridegroom rush forth, mount his buggy, and abandon his wife forever. But he came not; the horse remained where he was first fastened the whole night, and until nine o'clock the next morning, when the weary watchers withdrew, full of wonder at the result"

THE "TRIBUNE" TRANSFORMATION.

Schuyler Colfax Assumes the Editorial Chair—History of the Negotiations.

(From the New York World, 17th ult.)

The following is the history of the events which have culminated in the transfer of the editorship of the *Tribune* to Mr. Schuyler Colfax: On Friday last there was a meeting of the trustees of his paper. When the future course and management came up for discussion it was found that five trustees were in favor of continuing Mr Whitelaw Reid in the management, and of carrying out the programme laid down by Mr. Greeley during the brief period after the election in which he again exercised the editorship. The other two were in favor of inviting Mr. Colfax to the editorial chair, and of wheeling the paper into line with the administration sheets.

The stockholders friendly to Mr. Colfax and his policy, finding that the decision was going against them, determined to endeavor to get up a combination that would enable them to carry their ends by controlling a majority of the stock. Mr. Samuel Sinclair, the publisher of the *Tribune*, was then found to control fifty one shares. Mr. Reid, Mr. John Hay, and some outsiders raised the money to buy thirty-two shares from Mr. Sinclair. The latter refused to sell at $10,000 a share. The opposition offered $10,500 per share, but Mr. Sinclair said that his obligations to certain other stockholders made it imperative upon him to refuse ths offer. He then sold to Mr. Orton.

Mr. Reid, finding the other stockholders indifferent about selling their stock, saw that he was checkmated, and on consideration with his backers concluded to give up the battle and sell out.

Then there was a general transfer and "unloading" of stocks by small holders, William O. Orton and his party being the buyers Mr. Reid sold his four shares and Colonel Hay his two shares. Mr. Ripley sold all of his except one, Mr. Rooker sold all of his except one, Oliver Johnson sold his one share and takes the management of the *Christian Union*. Mr. Fitzpatrick sold all of his except one, and Mr. Runkle is supposed to have sold his. Mr. O'Rourke sold all of his except one. This transfer practically extinguishes the "associative" feature of the paper. Mr. Greeley's favorite plan concerning the management was that all worthy superintendents of the concern should have a voice in the management that should be something more than nominal. Henceforth two or three large stockholders will have unlimited say.

Mr. Orton called upon Mr. Reid on Monday night and offered him the position of managing editor. Mr. Reid refused it.

Mr. Orton then proposed to Col. John Hay to retain his position as editorial writer. Mr. Hay also refused.

Mr. Orton then offered Mr. Hassard the position of managing editor. Mr. Hassard has the offer under consideration, and will probably accept.

Mr. Shanks, the city editor, had offered his resignation on the 6th inst., but it was refused by Mr. Reid. Mr. Shanks again tendered his resignation in writing. It was a second time refused. He will probably remain.

Mr. Reid has given all the *Tribune* staff whose work is not political to understand that he does not consider them bound in honor to share his voluntary exile; and it is likely that there will be no changes in the non-political department.

Mr. Reid will continue in charge of the paper, as a favor to Mr. Orton, until Saturday next. He will then probably study the field for some months before engaging in any new enterprise.

Eight of the shares bought by Mr. Orton are said to be reserved for Mr. Colfax. Dr. Ayer parts with eight of his fourteen shares.

WHAT MR. REID SAYS.

The writer called yesterday upon Mr. Whitelaw Reid for the purpose of learning how close an approximation of facts was contained in the story circulated as to the change of ownership of the *Tribune* stock. Mr. Reid said:

"It is true as to the greater part, although a few of the details are somewhat incorrect. At the meeting yesterday (Monday) Mr. William Orton purchased fifty-one shares of the stock, thus obtaining a majority and consequently a controlling interest. I offered to take thirty-two shares at $10,000 a share, instead of sixteen, as reported, but that offer was not accepted."

"It is said that you will retain the management of the paper until the end of the present week."

"Yes; I consented to do so at the request of Mr. Orton, with whom my relations have always been very cordial. Of course I could have no connection with the journal after a change of policy had been decided upon by the stockholders."

"How many of those now connected with the *Tribune* accompany you in your retirement?"

"Many offered to do so, and sent in their resignations; but most of those I have retained, and in fact discouraged resigning as much as I could, so the staff of the paper will not be materially affected by the change. Colonel Hay is the only one who peremptorily resigns, and he *did so a few days ago*."

"It is an established fact, then, that Mr. Colfax is to take charge of the *Tribune*?"

"Yes. It is to be made an administration paper, as I understand it, and he is to excise the control,"

"Will you allow me to ask what foundation there was for the story published about Mr. Greeley's articles being altered?"

"That is so absurd that I must decline to answer it further than by referring to the card already made public."

The card to which Mr. Reid alluded was to the effect that when Mr. Greeley sent the article entitled "Crumbs of Comfort" he wrote a paragraph explaining that he was not its author and disclaiming its purport. When the proof of this was brought him he drew his pen across it and wrote another, telling his secretary to have the first "killed," and its substitute "set up" instead. The secretary enclosed both to Mr. Reid, as he was accustomed to do with all of Mr. Greeley's articles. When Mr. Reid received the two articles at night he wrote to Mr. Greeley saying that he would hold them both over for consideration upon the morrow, and that they were approved of. The next day Mr. Greeley expressed himself as satisfied with Mr. Reid's action, and said nothing about the *Tribune's* making any reference at all to the obnoxious article. The card then stated some generalities as to the warm brotherly affection, never interrupted, which always existed between the two editors, adding that Mr. Reid had the widest discretion in altering Mr. Greeley's articles or leaving them out altogether. Nothing further was said about the non-printed paragraphs.

Among the shares controlled by Mr. Sinclair were the twelve of the Clark estate, and all the other trustees insisted that Mr. Sinclair was bound under the by-laws of the association to sell to them before selling at the same price to an outside party. Mr. Sinclair, however, claimed to be under obligations to others which he could not discharge save by completing the transaction of fifty-one shares with Mr. Orton. It is expected that ex-Governor E. D. Morgan, ex-Surveyor A. B. Cornell, and others of that wing of the Republican party, are to unite with Mr. Orton in carrying the stock. In the final sale Mr. Sinclair retained three of his shares, and it is understood desires to continue as publisher.

The salutatory of Vice President Colfax on the occasion of his taking possession of the editorial chair of the *Tribune* will appear in this morning's issue of that paper or within a few days.

THE EDITORIAL STAFF.

The following names will be read with interest as being those of the gentlemen forming the editorial and city staff of the *Tribune* under the old regime. In the editorial department Messrs. Whitelaw Read, Oliver Johnson, and John Hay have already tendered their resignations:

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Whitelaw Reid, John R. G. Hassard, Oliver Johnson, John Hay, Noah Brooks, George Ripley, Charles T. Congdon, Mrs. Moulton, Mrs. R. H. Davis, Mrs. L. G. C. Runkle, Mrs. G. H. S. Hull, Mrs. Laura Lyman, Miss Hutchinson, Miss Kate Fields, W. C. Wyckoff, Z. L. White, J. S. Pike, W. M. O'Dwyer, C. S. Hunt, J. L. Hance, P. T. Quinn, William H. Trafton, E. E. Sterns, H. J. Ramsdell, E. C. Steadman, A. B. Crandell, D. Nicholson, J. B. Bishop, H. H. St. Clair, Clarkson Taber.

CITY STAFF.

Wm. E. G. Shanks, Geo. W. Pearce, W. P. Sullivan, J. J. Chambers, E. B. Taber, T. F. Blackwell, A. N. Leet, S. C. Caldwell, H. J. Mason, Henry Chadwick, D. J. Sullivan, Tom McWaters, Thomas Drury, I. N. Ford, Geo. E. Miles, H. H. Mason, E. L. Murlin, D. N. Beach, Wm. A. Harris, J. A. Colvin, S. J. Dederick, A. C. Ives.

JUDICIAL SALARIES.

The New York *World* makes the following pointed comparison between the salaries received by judges in that city, and our national judges:

For the nation there are, over all the States, one Chief Justice and eight associates, six circuit judges, and forty-nine district judges (including Territorial and other such magistrates,) making sixty-four judges in all. While for the city and county there are:

6 Marine Court judges	$60,000
1 Recorder judge	15,000
1 City judge	15,000
9 District Civil judges	90,000
9 District Police judges	90,000
6 Superior Court judges	90,000
6 Common Pleas judges	90,000
5 Supreme Court judges	87,500
43 Total	$537,500

Let us now inquire what Congress appropriated last year for the salaries of the judicial force of the whole nation. Here it is:

For Chief Justice	$ 8,500
For eight Associate justices	64,000
For nine Circuit judges, to reside in circuit	54,000
For salaries of the District judges of the United States	175,000
For salaries of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and four Associate judges	20,500
For salaries of five judges of the Court of Claims, the chief clerk and assistant clerk, bailiff, and messenger thereof	27,000
Total	$349,840

Thus showing that the judicial force of that city costs the tax-payers therein $187,660 more than the whole judicial force of the United States costs the nation. What will the "reformers" now in power in the city and Albany do about it? What will Congress say to this exposure? Shall city salaries go constitutionally down, or Federal salaries go up? Or shall it be both movements? We cannot believe it at all necessary that there be so many courts in this country, with such an army of clerks, deputies, stenographers, bailiffs, attendants, and the like. What need of six Marine Court judges and nine District Civil judges? Why the distinction between a Superior Court and a Common Pleas Court? Cannot the Governor-elect and his party soon to be in power simplify and, by constitutional methods, economize our judicial county machinery?

THE natural history editor of the Lexington, Kentucky, *Press* tells this: "A lady residing in a city not a hundred miles from Lexington is the posessor of two pets—a monkey and a parrot—who are by no means congenial friends; in fact Mrs. C. was in the habit of locking up the monkey whenever she left the house, for fear of his belligerant qualities. One evening, alas! she neglected to do so, and the monkey coming in found the parrot ready for fight, and a desperate one ensued. The monkey ruthlessly pulled out every feather of the unfortunate parrot, and broke up the mantel ornaments, and smashed things generally. When Mrs. C. returned she found the monkey chattering on the mantlepiece, and out crept the parrot, looking deeply injured, and greeted her with "We've had a hell of a time." The appropriateness of the remark caused a shout of laughter.

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FORNEY ON FOREST.

The Curtain Falls on Edwin Forrest.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

Seward the statesman, Meade the soldier, Greeley the editor, and now Forrest the actor—each eminent in his day and degree, and, at intervals, characters of extraordinary interest—have all been successively eulogized and criticised; and none more than the historic man who died yesterday morning, December 12, 1872, about 9 o'clock, in the 67th year of his age, at his residence, corner of Broad and Master streets, in his native city of Philadelphia. Few, living or dead, have passed through an experience more eventful, and none have so well preserved from first to last his marked individuality. We have known Edwin Forrest for thirty-two years. Our special intimacy with him began when, in 1841, we saw him play Robert T. Conrad's "Jack Cade," at the Arch street theatre in this city, under circumstances that made an indelible impression. Forrest was thirty-six, Conrad thirty-four; and the audience were more than ready to greet the native artist and the native author with a genuine enthusiasm. "Jack Cade" itself was well calculated to arouse enthusiasm and to live long in memory. It appealed so strongly to the popular heart, and struck so many keys in the popular expectation, that it lives to day as one of the finest of our modern dramas. Represented by one of the most striking young men of the time, and the work of one of the most cultivated and refined of our rising Philadelphians, it got a start in the general esteem which it still holds. Conrad died in 1858, before his time, aged fifty. In his grave was burned a brain full of genius and a heart full of love. Forrest fought bravely in his sphere till 1872, passing from the stage of life one of the noblest characters that ever bore its bullets—passing, let us say, down to his sixty-seventh year, and dying literally with harness on his back. To the last he was a worker. He loved his art, its studies, its excitements, its activities, the changes of scene it afforded, its pleasures of travel and acquaintance, its rescue from the rust of idleness and the rack of private troubles. In many respects most reserved, he was at times a fascinating talker; and withal a rare listener. Never eager to thrust himself forward in social life, he was never an unready guest. He was so conscious of his superiority that he never allowed anybody to ask his support at a convivial party as an actor, and it mattered not whether he talked politics, or religion, or poetry, he was the peer of his associates, of whatever rank or station. More than once in days gone by, when statesmen in Congress of both parties visited the editor of the Washington *Chronicle* and the Philadelphia *Press* at his old rooms on Capitol Hill, Forrest would come to us after he had acted *Macbeth*, or *Othello*, or *Richelieu*, or *Jack Cade*, or *Coriolanus*, and at a word forget the fatigues of the night, and startle the dignities by appearing as a French critic on Shakespeare, a Yankee in the South, a slaveholder on a steamboat, a negro in the pulpit, or an interpreter of some old ballad of the fireside affections. And all this till cold Pitt Fessenden, of Maine, or grim Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, or reticent Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, would be convulsed with laughter or drowned in tears.

It is too late in the day to discuss Edwin Forrest's gifts as an actor, but if there were any doubts about them, no better tribunal could be found than the best of Judges—the members of his profession—with all their envies and their jealousies. He has been at issue with many of them, for one reason or another; and yet we think we may say that E. L. Davenport, Barney Williams, John Brougham, Jas. E. Murdoch, J. W. Wallack, E. S. Connor, William Wheatley, J. S. Clark—even Edwin Booth—are proud of him, and so of every manager that he ever acted for. What better judge of a lawyer than lawyers? What better judge of the monarch of the stage than the men who played with him? Forrest was a hero to those who saw behind the scenes, and an idol to those who studied him before them. No man of his profession ever had more compliments from scholars, critics, editors and statesmen. He offended many of these, but their early verdicts stand in stern contrast to many of their later criticisms.

Of Forrest as an actor, a student, a traveler in his own and foreign lands, a collector of pictures and photographs, a delineator of men and manners, we must let historians, volunteer and otherwise, speak—expressing the deep regret that he has never had a sufficient Boswell to take down what he has seen and heard; to embalm his ten thousand anecdotes and memories; nor yet that he has made no record himself of what would be an unexampled book—an autobiography of Edwin Forrest, as full of interest as that of Pepsy in the days of the Second Charles, or of Crabbe Robinson, who furnished the last generation with his reminiscences. We propose to speak of Forrest, THE MAN.

Edwin Forrest was in every sense self-reliant. He seemed to be conscious in even the earliest hours of his triumphs that he had grown to greatness without adventitious aid. He seemed to recollect how, in 1817, when he was a boy of thirteen, he had appeared at the old Apollo theatre, in that city, at the corner of Apollo and South streets, as *Lady Ann*, in Hume's tragedy of "Douglas," and how, in 1819, he played as an amateur in the old South street theatre; that his first appearance on a regular stage was in November of 1820, at the Walnut street theatre, in Philadelphia, where he had a very cool reception; that he had to play in Cincinnati in the fall of 1822, in very ordinary characters, and in Louisville in the lowest comedy—in the latter even assuming the character of a negro dandy; that he had suffered many privations in his onward course—having had to boil corn as hard as a Pharaoh's heart, to keep up life; having to play in a circus as a tumbler and rider at a salary of twelve dollars a week for twelve months having afterward passed through the character of a vaulter at the Pearl street theatre, in New York—indeed, going through all the subordinate parts precisely as a real mechanic must begin, at the foot, whether he be manufacturer or journalist, until finally he appeared at the Chestnut street theatre, in Philadelphia, on the fifth of July, 1826. Nothing so much hardens a man as the consciousness that he has risen to high position by himself alone. It requires a supreme philosophy to forget the reproaches and roughness of early days. Your philosophers are, as a general thing, those who have grown to an appreciation of submission to fate by an easy life. Edwin Forrest must be accepted as one who owed obligations to nobody but himself. Herein consists, casuists would say, the weakness, yet it was at the same time the strength of his character. He depended upon nobody. He drew upon no brains but his own, except when he appealed to the great leaders of literature, open to all the world. He created many glorious illustrations of these mighty authors. He was robust, Titanic, original in all things. He did not lisp sentences that were written by the great minds of the past to be spoken in volumes to future generations. He thundered them in his own American tongue. He invented wonderful situations. He startled the proprieties in the old world and the new. He even risked the charge of being vulgar. He was to the stage what Michael Angelo was to art; what Tyndale is to science; what Garibaldi is to revolution. He uprooted things. He compelled people to think. Even the scholars who professed to know more of Shakspeare than himself were startled by the rare intelligence with which the Southwark boy discovered new jewels in the Shakspeare line. Of course, with his education, he could not be in polite society what Macready was in England, and he rushed into many excesses. He was American in all his passions and his prejudices. Traveling through Europe; full of admiration for the old masters, completely absorbed by the rush of ideas precipitated into his young mind for the first time, he could hardly conceive why, on his return to his native country, he was not accepted as a perfect delineator of the stage.

One thing must be said of Edwin Forrest, now that he lies cold on his bier—he never courted popularity; he never flattered power. Importuned a thousand times to enter into society, he rather avoided it. The few friendships he had were sincere. He never boasted of his charities, and yet we think, when the secrets of his life are unsealed, this solitary man, who dies without a single known living person of his own blood, will prove that he had a heart that could throb for all humanity. Having known him and loved him through his tribulations and his triumphs for more than a generation, we feel that in what we say of Edwin Forrest we speak the truth of one who was a sincere friend, an honest citizen, and a benevolent man.

The Will of an Unreconstructed Southerner.

David Deshler, a wealthy German citizen of Tuscumbia, Ala., brought suit against a debtor in this State several years ago. After remaining in a lower Court for some time, the case was finally appealed to the Supreme Court. Deshler died not long ago, and in his will, written in his own hand, in Philadelphia, March 8, 1870, he designated Gen. John D. Rather as his executor. His suit in the Supreme Court was suspended on account of his death. In order to revive it, Gen. Rather was required to qualify in this State, as Deshler's executor, and to file a certified copy of the will, which should also be recorded in one of the Probate Courts. Gen. Rather complied with all these requirements yesterday, before Judge Forriss.

The will contains the following clause, which, it is said, will not hold good in law: "Making the exception, however, that any of my said nephews who may have taken an active part, voluntarily, to carry on the fanatical, barbarous and unrighteous war upon the Southern States of the Union, by serving in the Union army, so called, or by aiding and abetting with their personal influence, or money, said unholy crusade, shall be utterly excluded from any benefit to be derived from my estate, considering, as I do, that they assisted in diminishing the value of the same to a much larger amount than would be their legitimate share, had said war, in which they may have participated, not occurred or been carried out."—*Nashville Times.*

A BARBER in Titusville, while cutting the hair of a rural customer, ran his shears against some hard substance, which proved to be a whetstone. The old farmer said he "had missed that whetstone ever since haymaking time, last July, and had looked over a ten acre lot for it, and now he remembered sticking it up over his ear."

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.—On and after Oct 27th, 1872, trains will leave stations as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S
Pittsburgh	1.45AM	7.10AM	9.10AM	2.00PM
Rochester	2.50	8.35	10.23	3.08
Alliance	3.10	11.25	1.10PM	5.30
Orrville	5.46	1.45PM	3.07	7.25
Mansfield	6.55	4.22	5.09	9.26
Crestline .. Ar	9.30	5.00	5.40	9.55
Crestline .. De	9.40	8.10AM	6.00	10.05
Forest	12.08	7.55	7.55	11.28
Lima	11.05PM	9.05	9.15	12.30AM
Fort Wayne	2.20	11.35	11.55	2.40
Plymouth	4.45	2.35AM	2.55AM	5.05
Chicago	7.50	6.30	6.50	8.30PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.
Chicago	5.15AM	9.20AM	5.35PM	9.20PM
Plymouth	9.15	12.02PM	9.10	12.50AM
Fort Wayne	12.20PM	2.20	11.45	3.25
Lima	2.45	4.07	1.50AM	5.15
Forest	4.00	5.08	3.00	6.22
Crestline .. Ar	5.35	6.20	4.30	8.05
Crestline .. De	11.30	6.50	4.40	8.25
Mansfield	12.05PM	7.21	5.10	8.55
Orrville	2.13	9.20	7.12	11.06
Alliance	4.20	11.00	9.00	1.10PM
Rochester	6.57	1.12AM	11.20	3.39
Pittsburgh	8.10	2.20	12.25PM	4.45

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R. On and after Oct. 27th, 1872, trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows;

GOING SOUTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland		8.45AM	1.55PM	4.05PM
Hudson		9.58	3.09	5.25
Ravenna		10.20	3.33	5.55
Alliance		11.25	4.13	6.45
Bayard		11.59	4.41	
Wellsville		1.25PM	6.00	
Pittsburgh		3.50	8.20	

GOING NORTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.45PM	
Wellsville		8.55	3.40	
Bayard		10.30	4.53	
Alliance		11.25	5.17	7.35AM
Ravenna		12.12PM	5.55	8.15
Hudson		12.45	6.20	9.00
Cleveland		1.55	7.20	10.15

GOING EAST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Bellair	5.45AM	10.50AM	3.40PM	
Bridgeport	5.55	11.00	3.50	
Steubenville	7.00	12.12PM	4.52	
Wellsville	8.15	1.45	6.20	
Rochester	9.30	2.45	7.15	
Pittsburgh	10.40	3.50	8.20	

GOING WEST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.45PM	4.25PM
Rochester		7.40	2.45	5.30
Wellsville		9.50	3.45	7.00
Steubenville		9.50	4.52	8.00
Bridgeport		11.00	5.50	9.05
Bellair		11.10	6.05	9.20

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH

Leaves	Arrives
N. Phila. 6 40 am & 1.00 pm	Bayard, 9.45 am & 4 00pm
Bayard, 6.30 & 12.10 p. m.	N. Phila. 3.00 & 9.00 p m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—After October 27th, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot:		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive Union Depot.	
Pacific Exp's,	2:50 a m	Mail Train,	1:05 a m
Mail Train,	7:35 a m	Fast Line,	1:35 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	1:00 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	8.00 a m
Philadelp'a Ex.	5:20 p m	Cincinnati Ex.	8:40 a m
Fast Line,	8:50 p m	Southern Ex.	12:10 p m
LOCAL.		Thro' Pass'ger.	1:25 p m
Walls No 1,	6:30 a m	Pacific Expr's,	1:40 p m
Home'd Ac. No1	7:10 a m	Way Passenger,	8:20 p m
Walls No 2,	10:20 a m	LOCAL.	
Wall's No 2,	11:50 a m	Walls No 1	6:20 a m
Home'd Ac No 2	2:30 p m	Brinton Ac. No1,	7:40 a m
Walls No 4,	3:20 p m	Homew'dAc.No1	8:20 a m
Johnstown Ac.	4:00 p m	Walls No 2,	9:10 a m
Brinton Accommodat'n No 1,	4.50 p m	Johnstown Ac.	10.10 a m
Braddock's Ac. No 1,	5:30 p m	Walls No 3,	1:10 p m
Walls No 5,	6:05 p m	Walls No 4	3:20 p m
Home'd Ac No 3	7.20 p m	Home'd Ac No 2	4.45 p m
Brinton Ac No 2	9:20 p m	Walls Ac. No. 5	5:50 p m
Walls Ac. No. 6	11:05 p m	Brinton No 2,	6:50 p m
		Bradk'sAc.No 1	7:20 p m
		Home'd Ac No 3	8.50 p m
		Brinton Ac No 3	11:10 p m

Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Ac. No. 2 leave daily.
Pacific Express daily, except Monday.
All other trains daily except Sunday.
Pacific Express leaves Pittsburgh at 2:50 a m arriving at Harrisburg at 11:40 a m; Philadelphia 3:30 p m; Baltimore 3:00 p m; Washington 5:40 p m. New York 6:34 p m.
Cincinnati Express leaves Pittsburgh at 1:00 p m arrives at Harrisburg 10:25 p m; Philadelphia 2:30 a m; Baltimore 2:15 a m; Washington 5:00 a m, New York 6:10 a m.
Philadelphia Express leaves Pittsburgh at 5:20 p m arrives at Harrisburg 2:55 a m; Philadelphia 6:55 a m; New York 10:03 a m.
Fast Line leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 p m arrives at Harrisburg 5:20 a m; Philadelphia 9:20 a m; Baltimore 8:45 a m; Washington 11:15 a m; New York 12:24 p m.
The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 a m, reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:25p m, and arrive at Wall's Station at 1:45 p m. Leave Pittsburgh 9:20 p m arrive Brinton's 10:30 p m.
CITY TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a city ticket office at No 78 Fifth avenue corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening at the same rates as are charged at the depot.
Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by Excelsior Baggage Express Co., on orders left at the office.
For further information apply to
THOMAS E. WATT, Agent,
78 Fifth Avenue, or
W. B. STOREY, Agent, Union Depot.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO VIA. THE OIL REGIONS.
On and after Monday, July 15th, 1872. Three Through Trains daily, except Sunday, will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions, and Western and Central New York.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	7.10 a m	8.35 p m
Night Express	10.40 p m	6.15 a m
Mail Train	10.50 a m	4.45 a m
1st Hulton Ac.	6.40 a m	6.30 a m
1st Soda Works Ac.	9.30 a m	8.06 a m
Parnassus Ac.	11.40 a m	2.10 a m
Brady s Bend Ac.	3.25 p m	10.30 a m
2d Hulton Ac.	5.00 p m	8.55 a m
2d Soda Works Ac.	6.00 p m	5.45 p m
3d Hulton Ac.	8.50 p m	7.20 p m

Special Sunday train to Parker leaves at 7.10 a m and arrives at 8.35 p m.
A special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7.10 a m, arriving at Parker at 11.25 a m. Returning leaves Parker at 4.40 p m, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8 35 p m.
Church train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9.50 a m, and leaves at 12.50 p m.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.
J. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

H. W. SEELY. JAMES OSBURN
SEELY & OSBURN,
Successors to H. W. Seely,
BRIDGE STREET,
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.
Dealers in
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE and NOTIONS,
Cash paid for Farmers' Marketing.
jy19-1y.

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INSURANCE and GENERAL AGENCY,
(NEAR THE DEPOT,)
ROCHESTER, PA.
Fire Life and Accident Insurance.
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER,
AND
REAL ESTATE AGENT.

ANCHOR AND NATIONAL LINES OF OCEAN STEAMERS—ADAMS AND UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S AGENCY.

Fire, Life and Accident Policies written at fair rates and liberal terms. Deeds, Mortgages, Agreements, &c., correctly written. Depositions and Acknowledgments taken. Passengers booked to and from all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany. Money and goods forwarded to all parts of the United States and Canada.

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
CASH ASSETS,..... $6,000,000
Established in 1819—Wealthiest and most reliable Company in the World.
"By their Fruits ye shall know them."
Losses Paid to Jan. 1st, 1871..... $28,000,000

NIAGARA,
OF NEW YORK.
CASH ASSETS,..... $1,500,000

ANDES INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF CINCINNATI.
CACH ASSETS..... $1,500,000

ENTERPRISE,
OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.
CASH ASSETS, over..... $600,000

LANCASTER,
OF LANCASTER, PA.
CASH PAID ASSETS,..... $240,000

ALPS INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF ERIE, PA.
CASH CAPITAL..... $250,000
Insures against damage by lightning as well as fire.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
CASH ASSETS..... $3,500,000

TRAVELERS LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
CASH ASSETS,..... $1,500,000
Paid losses, since its organization, of over $700 a day, for death and injury.

Representing the above first class Companies, acknowledged to be amongst the best in the world, and representing a gross Cash Capital of over Sixteen Millions of Dollars, I am able to take Insurance in departments, and Policies issued without delay. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid. *Insure to-day. By one days' neglect or delay you may lose the savings of years.* Delays are dangerous, and life uncertain. *Insure to-day. One to-day is worth two to-morrows.* Quality also is of the utmost importance. The low priced, worthless article always proves the dearest. *Therefore, look to Quality as the paramount consideration of Insurance. Look to worth and wealth for Indemnity. The Best is the Cheapest.* "As you sow that you shall you reap."
Grateful for the very liberal patronage already bestowed, I flatter myself, by strict attention to a legitimate business, not only to merit a continuance of the same, but hope, by the facilities and inducements I am now enabled to offer, for a large increase during the present year.
MR. S. A. CRAIG is duly authorized to take applications in adjoining boroughs and townships.
CHARLES B. HURST,
Insurance and General Agent,
Near the Depot, Rochester, Penn'a.
je16'71

LANCASTER
INSURANCE COMPANY!
LANCASTER, PA.
HON. THOS. E. FRANKLIN, Pres.
B. F. SHENK, Treasurer.
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DIRECTORS:
THOS. E. FRANKLIN,
JOHN L. ATLEE, Physician;
JACOB BAUSMAN, Pres't Farmers Nat. Bank;
HENRY CARPENTER, Physician;
JACOB M. FRANTZ, Farmer;
JNO. C. HAGER, of Hager & Bro. Merchants;
GEO. K. REED, of Reed, M'Gran & Co., Bankers;
A. E. ROBERTS, ex-Member of Congress;
F. SHRODER, of Shroder & Co., Cotton Man.;
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INSURES
DWELLINGS,
MERCHANDISE,
FARM PROPERTY,
CHURCHES,
SCHOOL HOUSES,
MILLS AND FACTORIES,
And all other FIRE RISKS taken at as low rates as any first class Company can afford.
LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.
Term Policies issued on Dwellings, farm property, &c., at
LOW RATES,
And Policies liberal in other terms. Apply to
CHAS. B. HURST, Agent,
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apr29'70:1y.

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Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, V. Pres.
ALEX. W. WILTER, Sec'y.
JACOB PETERSON, Ass't. Sec'y.
CASH ASSETS, $200,000
ASSETS Feb. 1st, '70, $530,893 14
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Perpetual and term Policies at very liberal rates and terms. Apply to
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PITTSBURGH
MARBLEIZED MANTLE WORKS!
JAMES OLD,
193 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Also, RANGES, GRATES, &c., and particular attention paid to FURNACES, Public and Private Buildings. nov1-3m

Miscellaneous.

L. R. NORTON,
PIANOS AND ORGANS,
No. 118 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.
STATE AGENT
FOR THE CELEBRATED
JEWETT
AND
GOODMAN
ORGAN
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
nov22-3m

ROCHESTER PLANING, SASH AND DOOR MILLS
MONROE MILLER. W. BOLBY.
M. MILLER & CO.,
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
ROUGH AND PLANED LUMBER, DRESSED FLOORING, SIDING, SHELVING, LATH AND SHINGLES.
ROCHESTER, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.
dec18'58;1y

FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.
The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for FALL and WINTER wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.
GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Clothing made to order on the shortest possible notice.
Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. DANIEL MILLER,
dec4'68:1y BRIDGE St., BRIDGEWATER, PA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.
The Largest and Best
STOCK OF FURNITURE
West of the Mountains,
Of our own manufacture, will be found at the Mammoth Furniture Establishment of
C. G. HAMMER & SONS.
The newest and most approved styles of Fine and Medium Furniture, in larger variety than any other house, at very reasonable prices. Persons furnishing houses would do well to write for our new circular, or when in Pittsburgh we respectfully solicit a visit to our warerooms. Don't forget the place,
46, 48, & 50, SEVENTH AV., PITTSBURGH, PA.,
We challenge the world in prices for the same quality of material and workmanship of our goods.
CUT THIS OUT.
aug9-3m.

C. W. TAYLOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
AND
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
BEAVER FALLS, PA.
Agreements, Articles, Leases and all Instruments of Writing promptly attended to.
Real Estate bought and sold on reasonable Commission. [jy8'70:1y

DWELLING HOUSES,
TENEMENTS,
IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVE
REAL ESTATE,
IN AND NEAR THE
BOROUGH OF ROCHESTER,
FOR SALE AND RENT, BY
S. J. CROSS.
oc27'71-tf

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JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
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AND
SPECIAL COMMISSIONER
FOR SALE OF LANDS IN EAST VIRGINIA.
apr19'72-1y

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ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORKER
AND
HAIR DRESSER,
NO. 53 MARKET STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Ladies waited on promptly at their residences by experienced workwomen. [feb3'71-1y

G. W. MASSEY,
CLOTHING
CLEANED, DYED AND REPAIRED
AT SHORT NOTICE.
NO. 74 GRANT STREET,
feb10'71-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

F. M. ELLIS,
ARCHITECT AND DESIGNER.
OFFICE: RAMSEY'S BLOCK,
BEAVER FALLS, BEAVER CO., PA.
Plans and Specifications for public buildings and private residence. Estimates of the cost of building, and all business connected with architecture, attended to promptly and satisfactorily.
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IT CONCERNS ALL!
J. PROCTOR,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
HAIR DRESSING ROOMS,
And Manufacturer of
Hair Work of Every Description!
Children's Hair Cut Neatly.
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CORNER MARKET & THIRD STREETS,
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JOHN CONWAY & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS
ROCHESTER, PA.
DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, COIN, AND EXCHANGE
Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants and Individuals Solicited.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS
Correspondence will receive prompt attention.
Rochester, Aug. 1st, 1872—aug3-6m.

BEAVER DEPOSIT BANK
OF BEAVER, PA.
EBEN ALLISON, - - - - - CASHIER.
COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY MADE AND REMITTED.
CORRESPONDENCE AND ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.
EXCHANGE, SECURITIES, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Office hours from A. M. to 4 P. M.
my31'72

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BANKERS AND BROKERS
FREEDOM, PA.,
Are now prepared to do a general Banking and Broker business. Notes discounted, Government bonds and other securities bought and sold, and collections made on all accessible points in the United States.
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Office hours from 9 A. M., to 4 P. M. Saturdays from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.
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PITTSBURGH, PA.
J. W. COOK, *President.*
R. W. MACKEY, *Cashier*
W. McCANDLESS, *Asst. Cashier.* [de18' 8

BANKING HOUSE
OF
R. E. & H. HOOPES,
NEW BRIGHTON, PA.
Correspondence of Banks, Bankers and Merchants solicited. Collections promptly made and remitted. [jy22'70:1y.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)
COR. FOURTH AVENUE & WOOD STREET
PITTSBURGH,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT MARKET RATES.
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BANKERS
DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c.
Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers and Individuals solicited.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Correspondence will receive prompt attention.
dec23'70-tf

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JOHN V. M'DONALD, GEO. C. SPEYERER, W. J. SPEYERER, H. J. SPEYERER, Cashier
SPEYERER & McDONALD,
Dealers in exchange, Coin, Government Securities, make collections on all accessible points in the United States and Canada, receive money on deposit subject to check, and receive time deposits of one dollar and upward, and allow interest at 6 per cent.
By-laws and Rules furnished free by applying at the bank.
Bank open daily from 7 a. m., till 4 p. m., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO

L H Oatman & Co,	Hon J S Rutan,
Algeo, Scott & Co,	Orr & Cooper,
S J Cross & Co,	Wm Kennedy,
Snieder & Wacks,	John S harp,
B S Ranger,	R B Edgar,
A C Hurst,	Tradesmen's National
S S Wilson,	Bank, Pittsburgh. Pa.

nov11-70—je30-71

ÆTNA
Insurance Co.
HARTFORD, CONN.
PAID UP CAPITAL, - $3,000,000
CASH ASSETS, - $5,549,504.97.
TOTAL LIABILITIES, - - - $256,068.89
NET ASSETS, - $5,293,436.08.
CHARTERED IN 1819.
"BY THEIR FRUITS YE KNOW THEM
Losses paid in 51 years,
$26,058,647.18
Look to wealth and worth for indemnity. Look to quality as the paramount consideration of Insurance, for too frequently the cheapest rate is only the index of the poorest Insurance. The stability, wealth, liberality, and straightforward character of the Ætna, and its promptness in the payment of losses during the past 51 years, claim the appreciation of all business men.
Applications received and Policies written at fair rates and liberal terms, by.
CHAS. B. HURST, Agent,
ROCHESTER, PA
jy29'70:1y.

ENTERPRISE SALOON AND RESTAURANT.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS.
No. 19 SIXTH ST., (late St. Clair,)
PITTSBURGH.
feb10'71-1y NEAL McCALLION

G. MASHY,
PEARL SALOON,
17 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH,
CHOICE LIQUORS THE BAR. 70-1y.

THE BEAVER RADICAL.

SMITH CURTIS, EDITOR.

BEAVER, PA.

Friday Morning, January 3, 1873.

I HAVE SOLD THE RADICAL to Senator Rutan. As long ago as last August, the preliminary arrangements to this end were made, and they have recently been consummated. All accounts for subscription are payable to the new proprietor. The accounts for advertising and job work, up to October 12th, 1872, are due to me, and are in the hands of Charles A. Griffin for collection. Prof. Smith Curtis has charge of the newspaper at present, on behalf of Mr. Rutan, as Editor and Business Manager, with entire control of its columns. The severance of my connection with THE RADICAL is complete: it may or may not be final.

THE RADICAL will continue to be conducted as a radically Republican newspaper, and I commend the new management to the kind consideration of its patrons.

M. S. QUAY.

OUR friends in Butler county seem to be very much divided on the question of Congressional Apportionment. The *Eagle* adopts the views of our correspondent "New Brighton," and demands a separation from Washington county; while the *Citizen* prefers a district that does not include either Beaver or Washington. As Butler is now one of the large oil producing counties of the State, the editor of the *Citizen* thinks they would be better suited if placed in a district in which the same interest predominated, and suggests Butler, Armstrong and Venango for the Congressional district. Uncle Jake Zeigler, of the *Herald*, blandly suggests that they take Clarion in place of Venango; and as Clarion is oil producing also, the *Citizen*, we presume, will not object to the change; and if the *Herald* and *Citizen* agree in this matter the thing is done.

While we have just grounds of complaint against the Republicans of Washington county, we have no desire to see our friends there slaughtered by a connection with Greene and Fayette, and no apportionment will be passed that will not leave Washington county in a Republican district. Our member of Congress elect lives in Washington county, and he is so highly esteemed here that no bill will be satisfactory that does not give him a district in which he can be re-elected according to the established usage of the party.

In accommodating themselves the Republicans of Butler must understand that neither Beaver nor Washington will be sacrificed, and any combination that does this will not stand.

A RUMOR is afloat in political circles here and about Harrisburg, that it is in contemplation, by those having the power to accomplish their purpose, to give Senator Anderson, of Allegheny, who has been looked upon all along as the coming man for Speaker of the Senate, the go-by, and continue Mr. Rutan, of Beaver, in that position. Your correspondent does not wish to be understood as vouching for the truth of this story. It is merely given as a rumor about the hotels, which may or may not be true. It is alleged as one of the reasons for this probable change of programme, that the friends of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the Senate, have not sufficient confidence in the nerve or backbone of the amiable little Senator from the Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh, and that they are somewhat loth to tie to him. However this is, it is certain that "Rutin," as his friends call him, has established a very enviable reputation as a presiding officer, who can wield the gavel with ease, grace and decision. In fact, as a wielder of that innocent ivory instrument of parliamentary law, the distinguished gentleman from Beaver is a decided success, and the writer is hugely mistaken if the aforesaid is not now only commencing a political career which will run far up into the pictures, ere he reaches his fiftieth year. James S. Rutan has the stuff in him.—*Phila. Cor. Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

We are authorized to say that Mr. Rutan is not a candidate for Speaker of the Senate, and will not be under any circumstances. Under a usage as old almost as the Commonwealth, he is not again eligible for two years to come. There is nothing whatever in the story, as no such a proposition was ever made or entertained; and the first Mr. Rutan ever heard of it was when his attention was called to the above correspondence on Monday last, on his return from a visit to Ohio.

THE SOLDIERS' BOUNTY LAND BILL.

SECTION 1. Every private soldier, musician and officer who served in the army of the United States during the late war, for ninety days, and was honorably discharged, including the troops mustered into the service of the United States by virtue of the third section of the act entitled "an act providing appropriations for completing the defense of Washington and for other purposes," approved February 13, 1862, and every seaman, marine, officers or other person who served in the navy of the United States, or in the marine corps during the late war, for ninety days and who was honorably discharged, and the widow of any such soldier, musician, seaman, marine or officer, or if there be no such widow, his orphan children under 21 years of age, shall be entitled to enter a quantity of the public lands (not exceeding 160 acres, or one quarter section, which shall be composed of continuous tracts according to a legal subdivision, including the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of any railroad or the public work, or other lands subject to entry under the homestead law of the United States, and receive a certificate of such land without the payment of any money therefor.

SECTION 2. Each entry shall be made in the name of the person entitled as above to make the same, either in person or by agent, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe, and the patent for the lands so entered shall be issued only to such soldier, musician, seaman, or officer, or his widow or orphan children, as provided for in the first section of the act. But, any sale of such land or any interest therein, or any power of attorney authorizing such sale or other contract or agreement in anywise affecting or concerning any such land, made, executed or entered into prior to the issuing of the patent therefore and the actual delivery of the same to the person to whom it has been issued, shall be of no value whatever, but shall be null and void.

SECTION 3. The secretary of the interior shall prescribe rules and regulations to carry the several provisions of this act into effect.

The above bill has passed the House by a vote of 105 to 62, after a long and sharp debate on its merits. It now goes to the Senate, where it will encounter strong opposition, and probably be amended in some important particulars.

The Homestead law provides for free homesteads, but requires actual settlement as a condition to possession of title. The Solders' Bounty Land bill gives to the soldier 160 acres without money, and free of all conditions of settlement or improvement, and it is this feature of the bill that is objectionable, because it seems to violate the spirit of the Homestead law, and provides facilities for land speculators to purchase and hold the public lands to the prejudice of those seeking homesteads.

We are, however, heartily in favor of any just measure that is meant to reward the soldiers for their invaluable services, and especially this present bill to grant them 160 acres of land, provided the persons intended shall receive the full benefit of the donations, and not the land speculators. In regard to this matter we call attention to the following correspondence, and advise soldiers and others interested to circulate the petitions and send them in at once, as suggested by "Private Soldier:"

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., Dec. 30, 1872.

Editor Beaver Radical:

Prior to the adjournment of Congress for the holidays, a bill was passed by the lower House, giving 160 acres of government land to "every private soldier, musician, and officer, who served in the army of the United States during the late war for 90 days, and was honorably discharged," &c.; also every seaman or marine, and the widow or orphan children of such soldier, seaman, marine, &c.,—if the children are under 21 years of age. This bill was sent to the Senate, where it is now awaiting action, and some fears are expressed that it may there be defeated. To show to our body of Senators the wish of those to be benefitted, large meetings of soldiers have been held in different parts of the country, and petitions prepared and sent, urgently requesting the passage of the bill. There is great danger of the defeat of this most righteous bill. As is well known, the Senate of the United States is a very slow body in action upon bills of this character, and it may there be defeated. It is very necessary that the soldiers should move promptly in the matter, as Congress will re-convene on Monday next.

Beaver county soldiers have an interest in this bill, and they should see to it that their efforts are not wanting to aid in the passage of it. Petitions are now being circulated in New Brighton, Rochester and Beaver Falls, and it is desired that every election precinct shall be thoroughly canvassed, and the name of every soldier put on a petition addressed to the United States Senate.

Here is a chance for each of us to procure, free of charge, 160 acres of good land, in part pay for our services in the camp and field. We cannot afford to throw it away. It is unnecessary to say to men who have suffered the dangers and hardships of a soldier's life, that this is a proper move on the part of Congress.

The Homestead law, though giving every one the right to settle upon and own 160 acres, does not meet the case of the soldier. It is an insult to ask a man who has lost a leg and arm, to go and settle in a far distant territory, amid the wilds and the unoccupied plains of the great west, in order that he may possess a few acres of land, which he has sacrificed his limbs to secure to the government. There are no men on the face of the earth who have as much right to these lands as we have, and let us do our best, boys, to get a share of the broad acres. Set the petitions going, and have every soldier's name on them by *Saturday night next*, if possible.

I would suggest that for the present, all petitions be put in the hands of comrade John C. Hart, until the whole of the county is represented and every precinct has its petition in, when the batch may be sent to our United States Senator for use in the Senate.

New Brighton and contiguous towns are using the following petition, which seems to meet the case:

To the Senate of the United States:

Your petitioners respectfully represent that there is now awaiting action in your body, a bill known as the Bounty Land Bill, recently passed by the House of Represenaatives, providing that "every private soldier, musician, and officer, who served in the army of the United States during the late war, for ninety days, and was honorably discharged," &c.; also every seaman or marine and the widow or orphan children of such soldier, seaman or marine, etc.—subject to certain conditions—shall be entitled to enter 160 acres of public lands (not minerals;) that we deem such a bill as an act of simple justice to those who served their country in its hour of greatest need, and in order that we may reap its benefits, we respectfully pray your honorable body to pass said bill.

To your post, comrades, and let us work in this matter as we used to perform the duties of a soldier's life, by acting with one mind and one heart.

PRIVATE SOLDIER.

CAPT. JOHN HALL, recently appointed Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, has been confirmed by the Senate, and will take charge of the office on Monday next. That he will make an efficient and popular officer, there is no doubt whatever; and while we did not approve the manner or reason given for his appointment, we are well pleased at his promotion.

Mr. Murdoch, the retiring Marshal, was one of the best officers that ever filled that or any other office, and had he not chosen to resign there would not, so far as we know, been any disposition to have a change, although he had filled the office for two and a half terms. He carries with him to private life, the respect and esteem of all those doing business with him during his long term in the office.

JOHN HAGAN, ESQ., the member elect to the Legislature from Greene county, died on the evening of the 24th ult. He was fifty-eight years old, and was a man of ability, respected and esteemed by all who knew him. His death, it is said, occasions the first vacancy in the House of Representatives that has ever occurred from that county.

IN Clearfield county, on Friday last, a vote was taken, as provided for in the Local Option bill, on the question of license or no license. The prohibitionists carried the day by from 800 to 1000 majority. Clearfield is strongly Democratic, and at the October election gave Buckalew 1437 majority.

To the Editor of the Radical:

At the Temperance Convention held in the Presbyterian Church of Bridgewater, on the 30th of December, a gentleman who was endorsed as a "good lawyer," had much to say about the utter worthlessness of the Local Option Law, to be voted upon by the citizens of Beaver county next march. He asserted that the law would be inoperative because no penalties are attached to a violation of it: and that in excepting the special laws now existing in the several boroughs or townships of a county, the act repealed all *general* laws. Will you enlighten your readers a little on these points? W.

ANSWER.—The lawyer referred to by our correspondent is mistaken in his opinion. The Local Option law does not repeal, either directly or indirectly, the law prescribing penalties for selling liquor without license; and if prohibition carries in this county the Courts will not grant license, and will punish under the old law for illegal selling.—ED. RAD.

FROM HARRISBURG.

A Deserted City—A "Caucus"—Hartranft's Cabinet—The U. S. Senatorship.

Correspondence of the Radical.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 30, 1872.

Harrisburg has been deserted for a week, and your correspondent has not been able to set eyes on a single politician from whom he could gain information worth communicating. Before this week closes, however, Harrisburg will be alive with politicians from every part of the State.

The caucus of Republican members of the House will be held on Saturday, in all probability, and the Senate on Monday. Gen. Lane, of Huntingdon, who labors under the hallucination that he is a candidate for Speaker of the House, has requested all the members friendly to him to meet in caucus at the State Capitol Hotel, in this city, on Thursday evening, January 2d, at half past eight, P. M. That caucus will be like McClure's Liberal caucus, have but one present, the member from Huntingdon himself, and will, therefore, in all probability, be very harmonious.

There is no change in the programme about the organization, and it will result as predicted in my last letter.

It has been generally understood here since the October election that Col. M. S. Quay was to be Gen. Hartranft's Secretary of State. His relations with the Governor elect were such that it was believed he could have the appointment if he desired, and the leading politicians of both parties desired that this appointment be made.

As Col. Quay has not been seen at Harrisburg or Philadelphia for some time, some begin to doubt whether, after all, this is the programme; but these doubts will soon be solved by the official announcement.

The Attorney Generalship will fall on Hon. W. H. Armstrong, of Lycoming, or Hon. Samuel E. Dimmick, of Wayne. Both are so eminently capable and worthy that cabinet makers are unable to determine which will be chosen. In this dilemma that matter is respectfully referred to Gen. Hartranft, and he must decide which he will appoint.

Tower having withdrawn Gen. Cameron has no competitor, and from present appearances will have a walk over. M.

BEAVER FALLS, Dec. 19, 1872.

COL. M. S. QUAY—*Dear Sir:* It has just occurred to my mind that another year had passed since I last paid my subscription to THE RADICAL, due yesterday, the 18th, and while I send you the inclosed to pay for the paper in my name and that of C. W. Patterson, I cannot refrain from expressing to you the high appreciation in which I have held THE RADICAL during the past year, and the able manner in which it has supported and advocated the Republican party, its candidates and the great interests of manufacturers and of labor generally. I *was* deeply impressed with the opinion that the great measure of the old Whig and Republican parties—I mean protection to American labor—was in the greatest danger of repeal from the election of the candidates of the "Lib-Rep-Dem." party, and I am now yet more deeply impressed with that since the death of Mr. Greeley. Suppose that ticket had been elected, and Mr. Greeley had died after the 4th of March, then the Vice President Brown—the *Free Trader*—would have been President, and then, under his influence, our labor interests would have been ruined, as had been done before by *Vice* Presidents.

I am afraid of Vice Presidents, and I hope an amendment to the Constitution abolishing that office will be made, and that soon. That office has been used as merely a "bob tail to the kite," a mere make weight. On more than one occasion it was made to mar the great measures of the party electing them; and I well remember the campaign when "J. K. Polk and Dallas" were elected, that the cry of the Democratic party was "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of 1842," and carried Pennsylvania under its influence, and when in power that tariff was repealed by the casting vote in the Senate of that same Dallas—a citizen of Philadelphia.

I feel that our manufacturers, and all persons interested in Pennsylvania's great labor interests in Beaver county, owe it to their own interests to subscribe for and support THE BEAVER RADICAL. With my best wishes for its success and widest circulation among our people I remain

Your and its friend,

JAMES PATTERSON.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Crystal Palace Company of New York—New York Jealousy—Centennial Municipal Reformers—The Radical—Edwin Forrest's Home.

[Correspondence of the Radical.]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1872.

The Board of Directors of the Crystal Palace Company, of New York, are watching with jealous eyes the action of the Centennial Commissioners in this city; they hope something will yet turn up that will result in heaving the Centennial Celebration held in New York. The Crystal Palace Company of New York have already purchased a lot of ground, for which they are to pay $1,700,000, and they are now endeavoring to raise $1,500,000 in cash, by selling stock at 80 cents on the dollar, for the purpose of paying for the ground. Only $200,000 has yet been paid in cash; when this is accomplished about five millions more are to be raised, to be used in erecting the building, which is designed to be built entirely around the large area and to be 125 feet deep and five stories high. This construction would give a space 125 feet wide and 3,700 feet long for each floor. The court in the centre would be twice the size of Madison square, and would be covered so as to be converted into a conservatory of the rarest kind. It is claimed that an iron building having the largest dome in the world could be constructed for $9,000,000. An iron structure more magnificent than any at present in existence, can be built for $7,000,000, while a granite building will cost even less, and a brick one about $4,000,000.

The *Tribune* in discussing the subject in a recent article said: "The business men of New York are awakening to a realization of the fact that Philadelphia will appear to the world as the commercial metropolis of this country, if she succeeds in building for herself the massive structure which she hopes to possess by the time the Centennial arrives."

If our citizens would succeed in making it appear to the world that Philadelphia is the commercial metropolis of this country, they must see to it that in selecting officers to run the Centennial, employees are selected who are possessed of other qualifications than simply knowing how to realize the largest possible "divvy," or purchases of stationery, printing, binding, and other supplies. Clerks who are utterly incapacitated by nature, or art, from reading a resolution, or inditing a circular, and whose knowledge regarding what is requisite to make the Centennial a success, is no greater than the average boot black's around the corridors of the Continental Hotel is concerning astronomy, are not the proper gentlemen to be made, at this early stage, the figure heads of the concern. If they continue to persist in pushing themselves forward to the annoyance of the Centennial Commissioners and the discredit of the city, they should be dealt with as unceremoniously as some of them have been heretofore, that is, kicked out and their places filled by better men.

The belief is growing very strong that if the Centennial is to be a success, it must be taken hold of in earnest by the State; if she fails to come to the rescue, then indeed will New York rejoice at the disgrace in store for us as well as richly profit by our shortsightedness.

Now that the feeling is growing in favor of the Democracy in this city endorsing the nominations that the municipal Reformers will make, the half dozen gentlemen who manage the political affairs of the Reformers are engaged in making up their slate for next year. For sheriff they talk of making Hon. Chas. Gibbons, Republican, their candidate; for Register of Wills, General William McCandless will be made their choice; for Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, William Sellers will be chosen; for Clerk of Orphans' Court, Joseph Megary will be set up, and for City Commissioner, William D. Forten will be invited to accept the nomination. Three of these candidates are Republicans and two Democrats.

Our municipal Reformers will never forgive Mayor Stokley for the drubbing he gave their pet candidate for the Mayoralty, when he beat him by ten thousand majority, and are now at work endeavoring to create a public sentiment that a gentleman of commanding social status must be mayor during the Centennial, and in order to gratify their revenge they intend to run Henry Davis, president of the Health Board, for mayor in opposition to Mr. Stokley, believing that he (Davis) is the man who can most easily defeat Mayor Stokley; but there is just where they will miss it, for Mr. Stokley would "get away with" Henry Davis as easily as Henry would get away with "Brockie George."

The very able editorial in THE RADICAL of the 13th inst., was pretty generally discussed here in political circles. In criticising it at the Union League, your correspondent heard one very prominent member put this question to the knot of gentlemen who surrounded him: "Was it for the purpose of concentrating all power in the hands of the Nation's Executive that the great Republican party was created?" The gentleman gave it as his opinion that if the centralization now going on step by step is not arrested by the Republican party, its days will soon be numbered, and he rejoiced to see so prominent a party journal giving such wise counsel, and if followed by the party press generally the wrong would be remedied, and the Republican party would continue to exist as the party of power for a score or more of years.

The pestilence which stalked broad cast throughout our city last winter and spring and which sent 5,000 small-pox victims to the grave, is chargable to dereliction of duty on the part of the Board of Health; to prevent a recurrence of so dire a calamity the Legislature will be asked to take from this irresponsible Board the cleaning of the streets, removal of ashes, and garbage. A bill to effect this humane purpose and reformatory measure has already been prepared and will be submitted to the Legislature early in the session. It meets the cordial concurrence of his Honor the Mayor of the city, as well as all who fear a return of the fearful epidemic which so recently left us, and all the city members of the Legislature.

Last February the community was shocked by news of the dreadful murder of Mrs. Oskins, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Frank Register, in this city, by her husband, Wm. H. Oskins, a prominent politician of a local character. Oskins was acquitted because he murdered his wife "during a kind of sudden and instantaneous paroxysm of insanity." The murderer has been in prison during the three months since his acquittal, and on Saturday last his counsel appeared before the Court to argue his sanity and secure his release. On the trial for murder a score or more of reputable persons swore that Oskins was *insane*. At the hearing on Saturday an equal number testified to his *sanity*, believing him to be a safe person to be at large. District Attorney Mann wisely took the ground that until evidence was presented that would satisfy the Court that there would be no return of "instantaneous paroxysm of insanity," the prisoner should be kept in confinement, and until that is done the Judge remanded him to prison.

"The Edwin Forrest Home for the support and maintenance of actors and actresses decayed by age or disabled by infirmity," is to be built at his late country place, called Spring Brook, near this city. The great tragedian leaves about two million dollars to maintain the institution. His very valuable library and picture gallery are to be taken to the Home. This excellent provision to promote the health of the inmates of the Home is contained in Mr. Forrest's will: "Also as a means of preserving health, and, consequently, the happiness of the inmates, as well as to aid in sustaining the home, there shall be lectures and readings therein, upon oratory and the histrionic art, to which pupils shall be admitted upon such terms and under such regulations as the managers may prescribe. The garden and grounds are to be made productive of profit, as well as of health and pleasure, and, so far as capable, the inmates, not otherwise profitably occupied, shall assist in farming, horticulture, and the cultivation of flowers in the garden and conservatory."

The great heart of Edwin Forrest shows itself in these words, also contained in his will: "Should I leave no later will or codicil, my friends who sympathize in my purposes will execute them in the best and fullest manner possible—understanding that they have been long meditated by me, and are very dear to my heart. They will also remember that my professional brothers and sisters are often unfortunate, and that little has been done for them, either to elevate them in their profession or to provide for their necessities under sickness or other misfortunes. God has favored my efforts and given me great success, and I would make my fortune the means to elevate the education of others and promote their success, and to alleviate their sufferings and smooth the pillows of the unfortunate in sickness or other disability, or the decay of declining years."

The mayor of our city, Mr. Stokley, and District Attorney Mann, are determined to punish crime in this city, and so far as they are able, intend to break up the evil practices that exist here. "Brockie George" a professional burglar was convicted and sentenced last week to an imprisonment of thirteen years and five months. Philip Mason, an associate of professional thieves, was convicted of larceny and sentenced to three years imprisonment. Ned Warrington, for keeping a disorderly house, got one year and a fine of $100 and costs, and on Saturday the police made a raid on a gambling house at No. 231 Dock street, and captured thirty persons, each of whom were fined $300 and costs, and Nat Marks, the faro dealer, and Jack O'Brien, the proprietor of the concern, were held in $1,500 each for criminal prosecution in the Sessions Court. Both the Mayor and District Attorney are recipients of the highest commendation for the official zeal displayed by them, and the public trust it may continue, which hope is shared by

TREFOIL.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

Perhaps no just case has been so abundantly abused as that of the claims of American citizens for spoliations committed by the French prior to the 31st day of July, 1801. Never was the old adage, that "Procrastination is the thief of time," better illustrated than in the history of this claim. Originally twenty million dollars, upon which interest has been accumulating for seventy years, it is now proposed to pay the claimants in full by giving them five millions—one-fourth of the original demand—without interest. Forty-three Congressional reports in their favor have been presented. Senator John M. Clayton, of Delaware, spoke two days, on the 23d and 24th of March, 1846, in support of them. Senator Sumner, in his report of April 4, 1864, sustained the great Senator from Delaware in an able and eloquent argument. Madison, while Secretary of State in 1804, Webster in 1835, Everett in the same year; Clay, while Secretary of State under Adams, in 1825, and Edward Livingston—all sustained the claims. Statesmen like Cushing, Choate, William Wilkins of Pennsylvania, Truman Smith of Connecticut, Pennington of New Jersey, Crittenden of Kentucky, and Clingman of North Carolina, all supported them. New York in 1840. Ohio in 1847, Louisiana in 1848, Massachusetts in 1841, '44, '52, and '56, Maine in 1840, '44, '56, and '57, Connecticut in 1838, '43, and '44, Delaware in 1842, Rhode Island in 1832, '42, '46, and '56, Maryland in 1845, Alabama in 1841, New Hampshire in 1839, '41, and Virginia in 1851, solemnly and repeatedly invoked and urged the Government to deal justly with these claimants. And as showing the deep personal and financial interest Philadelphia and Pennsylvania have in this subject, it is only necessary to state that in 1838 eighty-six of the most substantial citizens of Pennsylvania followed the most universal prayer of other states in demanding the passage of some act of reparation to the American claimants against the French. Among the signers, were William Heister of Lancaster, Thomas P. Cope, Charles Jared Ingersoll, Joseph R. Chandler, William M. Meredith, and M. W. Baldwin of Philadelphia, George M. Kiem of Berks, John Dickey of Beaver, George W. Woodward of Luzerne, and James Pollock of Northumberland. We gather these facts by a glance at the record, and as practically and tersely sustaining them we would direct attention to the speech of Hon. Simon Cameron, Senator in Congress from Pennsylvania, on Monday last, printed at length in THE PRESS of to-day. As the subject itself is one of deep interest to the whole country, and inclusively to Pennsylvania, we are quite sure the remarks of General Cameron in support of the bill so cordially advocated by the distinguished statesmen we have named will be carefully and profitably read.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., December 21, 1872.

One of the most pleasant events of the season occurred at Siemon's dining hall, in this city, yesterday evening—the celebration of the battle of Drainesville, which was fought December 20th, 1861, and resulted in a complete victory to the Pennsylvania Reserves.

The meeting was organized by calling Colonel David Critchlow to the chair, and Lieutenant Colonel G. L. Eberhart to act as secretary.

The chair stated, in his usually happy manner, the objects of the meeting, after which, upon motion of Major C. K. Chamberlin, a committee of five on toasts and sentiments was appointed.

At this point in the proceedings, our host, Siemon, announced that supper was ready, to which all present repaired with but little urging. It is wholly unnecessary to state that ample justice was done to the plentiful supply of good things with which our comrade, George, had ladened the table. The paucity of fragments after we had closed the feast must have given George the most satisfactory evidence that the quality of his viands was fully appreciated, and that all present were in the full enjoyment of vigorous appetites.

The first course finished, Major Chamberlin announced the toasts prepared by

the committee, the first of which was—"Drainesville." To this Major General Winans, commander of the Nineteenth division of Pennsylvania, National Guards, responded in a manner that showed him to be equal to the most sudden and trying emergencies.

2. "The President of the United States"—Responded to by Col. Eberhart in an address that abounded in eloquence, and called forth hearty and frequent applause.

3. "Our Fallen Comrades"—Drank in silence.

4. "Our Governor and Governor elect"—*Response* by Col Critchlow, in his most effective vein of eloquence. The high tribute which the Colonel paid to his brothers in arms proved him to be as just and generous as he is brave and patriotic.

5. "The First Pennsylvania Cavalry"—The response to this toast by Capt. Platt did full justice to the heroism and gallant services of that renowned regiment.

"Pennsylvania's Volunteers"—The response to this toast by Capt. David Shields, was so full of humor, minute detail, theoretical flights, and fine tributes to our gallant volunteers, that your reporter feels himself totally unable to do the eloquent gentleman justice. Suffice it to say that with, perhaps, one exception—that of Capt. I. R. Campbell in giving an account of the sacrifices in behalf of their bleeding country made by our citizens who were too old to enter the ranks—Capt. Shields's was the happiest effort of the evening.

The songs by Cols. Critchlow and Eberhart were not, by any means, the least pleasing and interesting features in the programme of the evening. The alternate bursts of applause and flowing of tears which those songs called forth so spontaneously and irresistably gave indubitable proof of their touching effect and pathetic power.

The many good jokes, too, which so often "set the table in a roar," recalled to mind not a few of the incidents of the camp and the bivouac; and, although there was not "any more of that" around here, *the tother fellow's hand* was always found in the right place.

At the close of the banquet, it was moved by Major Chamberlin that a committee of five, with the chairman, be appointed to report a constitution for the permanent organization of a social union of the honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of Beaver county, which motion was carried, and the following gentlemen chosen: Messrs. Critchlow, Eberhart, Chamberlin, Campbell, Corbus and Shields.

On motion, adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman of the committee.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AGENTS.—C. W. Taylor, Beaver Falls; Evan Pugh, New Brighton; J. Linnenbrink, Rochester.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Beaver Radical is the most extensively circulated Weekly Newspaper in Western Pennsylvania.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.
Going West—Mail, 7,46 a. m; Accommodation 5.40 p. m.
Going East—Accommodation, 9,19 a. m; Mail, 2.27 p. m; Express, 7,07 p. m.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.
Western mail leaves at 8 a.m.; arrives at 4 p.m. Eastern mail leaves at 3 p. m.; arrives at 9 a. m. New Lisbon mail leaves every Friday, (instead of Monday), at 8 a.m.; arrives on Saturday, at 5 p. m. Black Hawk, St.Clair, Clarkson and New Lisbon.)

H. NOSS. tf

Take Notice—TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—We have a very large subscription list on our books which we would like to have paid up. Will our friends please attend to this matter at once, and send us what is due, either by draft, post-office order or registered letter.

Notice.—We have placed our accounts for job work and advertising up to October 14, 1872, in the hands of C. A. Griffin for collection.

We are compelled to pass over to next week, for want of space, some Essays delivered before the Institute, and other communications.

Lectures.—Rev. J. A. Pomeroy, of Fairview, West Virginia, will deliver a lecture in the Presbyterian church of Hookstown, on Monday evening January 6th, 1873. Subject—Force of Habit. Admittance 25 cents, children 10 cents. Half the proceeds for the benefit of the Sabbath School.

Go to Christy's.

Everybody in Raccoon township knows where Christy's store is, and also knows that Harvey will do the fair thing in a trade. He has a good stock of goods on hand which he will sell cheap.

List of letters remaining in Beaver Post office, January 1st 1873: Mr. Samuel Bixby, Mr. Wm. Cratzer, Mrs. Lyde Holby, Mrs. Mary Stoupe, Mr. G. W. Kowson.
M. A. MCGAFFICK, P. M.

Go to Christy's.

The storm last week was heavy, the fall of snow unusually large. The trains on all the roads were behind time, and the mails delayed. Much damage has been caused by the cold weather and snow, and many accidents have resulted therefrom.

The Hons. James S. Rutan and Samuel J. Cross left for Harrisburg on Thursday. Also Hon. D. L. Imbrie, Clerk of the Constitutional Convention, on the same day for Philadelphia.

J. H. Christy, of Raccoon township, will receive all kinds of produce in exchange for goods, and pay the highest prices of the market.

Burned.—On Tuesday of last week, about 3 o'clock P. M., while David Cains and wife of Hanover township, were away from their house, the clothes of two of their little children caught fire, and before any assistance could be rendered one of them, aged six years, was so badly burned that she died at seven o'clock the same day. The other received but little injury. This is a sad occurrence and should teach parents be be very careful in regard to leaving their little children in a room where there is a fire.

Christmas in First Presbyterian Church of Bridgewater.—The good people of this church completely surprised their pastor, Rev. James M. Shields, on christmas eve, by placing in his parlor a very handsome and valuable parlor set. He hardly knows which to admire most, the liberality of the people in furnishing the money, or the good taste of the committee to whom was entrusted the selection and purchase of the articles.

For this token of confidence and affection, the congregation has the unfeigned thanks of their pastor and his family, with their prayer that God will return unto their bosoms a hundred fold of the blessings of his providence and grace.

On Christmas evening the Sabbath School met to enjoy from the congregation their annual festivities. About two hundred members of the school were present, and with the parents and friends of the scholars, made a full house.

The choir, under the direction of Col. O. R. Coe, assisted the school in giving the audience choice and appropriate music during the evening.

"Christmas Pictures" was splendidly rendered by Mr. Henry Hum.

In a neat and happy address Mr. Hartford P. Brown presented Mr. Evan Jackson with a handsome gentleman's wrapper, the gift of some friends, in consideration of valuable services rendered by him as librarian.

The pastor in behalf of some of the classes presented their teachers with tokens of their affection for them, and appreciation of their services.

The meeting was one of the most pleasant ever held in the church, all feeling as they retired to their homes that it was good to be there.

The church is justly proud of the school. Few communion seasons have passed without one or more of its number confessing Christ before the world by uniting with the church.

During 1872 one hundred and twenty-six dollars have been contributed by the school, thirty dollars were unanimously given to help purchase Woodstock a school for the education of the children of our mission in India. Six dollars to the Orphan's home (now Infant School) in Rochester, and the remaining ninety dollars to the education of boys in Rev. C. W. Mateer's school in China.

Besides this there are two or three mission circles composed of one or more classes working under the direction of the Ladies' Foreign Mission Society. To every Church or Sabbath School Jesus Christ says: "Go ye into all the world and preach my gospel to every creature."

On Saturday morning before daylight, a son of Mrs. Moore, widow of the late John L. Moore, of Hanover township, of this county, with a gentleman whose name we did not learn, undertook to drive a team across the Ohio river, on the ice at Rogers' Ferry, but the track having been partly covered up by the drifting snow, they missed the way and drove the horses into an air hole. The men succeeded in getting the drowning horses loose from the sleigh, but could not save them. No other loss occurred.

An uncle of Mr. Moore was lying dangerously ill, and the young man and his companion had started to go after some relatives who resided on this side of the river, and being in a hurry ventured to cross without a guide and in the darkness of the night. The result is a warning which others no doubt will heed.

Beaver College.—The winter term of this flourishing institution, whose pupils have been enjoying a vacation during the holidays, will open Monday, the 6th inst. It is earnestly desired by the President and Faculty that parents and guardians will see that their children and wards be in attendance on that day. Classes will be formed in the common branches, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Astronomy in addition to those in progress the last session.

The Shortest Day.—Saturday, December the 21st, was the shortest day of the year. The sun rose at 7:15 and set at 4:33, the event marking the beginning of winter solistice when the days begin to diminish in length. The sun will stop receding from the equator and begin its approach to that line, which it will reach on the 21st of March, when the days and nights will be of equal duration. The seasons depend upon the motion, or rather apparent motion of the sun. Each season is ninety-one days, when the sun is farthest from us and nearest to the tropic of Capricorn, in the southern hemisphere. The sun is vertical over the tropic of Capricorn on the 21st of December. It is never vertical further south than that, and on that day its latitude at meridian is lower in the northern hemisphere than any other part of the year. There is an old maxim that "when the days begin to lengthen the cold begins to strengthen."

We are informed that Rev. Taylor has made arrangements to take the boys of the Orphan School, at Phillipsburg, to Harrisburg, to be present at the inauguration of Gov. Hartranft, on the 21st inst. We hope the boys will have a pleasant time, and keep their eyes open to see what they will see.

The crowded houses which witnessed the performances in Vanport, last week, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, bore testimony to the excellency of the entertainment, and we are glad to know that $49 was realized for the benefit of the Sabbath School.

Beaver District Convention I. O. of G. T.—This organization held its last quarterly meeting in "Templar's Hall," Beaver Falls, Pa., December 6, 1872. Convention was called to order, in usual form by Dist. Deputy Joseph Alexander, presiding: W. V. T. Sister B. Howe, W. Secy, F. G. Edelblute.

Pro tem appointments past W. C. T. Bro. Thos. Elverson; W. M. Bro. Robert Mears; W. D. M. Sister Laura Goddard; W. S. Bro. Alfred Atkinson; W. I. G. Sister Elizabeth Jones, W. Chaplin Bro. Jos. Hollingshead. The worthy chief Templer elect being absent, Bro. Joseph Alexander was duly elected to fill the vacancy.

Minutes of the previous meeting was read and approved.

On motion the chair appointed the following named members, committee on credentials, Sister Ann Boyle, Bro. H. B. Beisel and Sister C. Smith.

Committee on Resolutions, Bros. Thornton A. Shinn, Joseph Hollingshead and W. P. Wright. Committee on credentials reported the following named delegates present: Freedom Lodge No. 822, Bros. Joseph Hollingshead and Isaac Grimm, Sisters Kate Sneed, Ida Robinson, Mattie Teeters, Agnes Cooper and Thala McCaskey.

"Amaranth Lodge," No. 274, Bros. Rev. Thomas Hodgson, Thornton A. Shinn, Jacob Smith, Robt. Mears and Sister Lizzie Nelson.

"Mound Valley Lodge" No. 733, Bros. J. M. Denning, J. H. Jones, W. P. Wright, Alfred Atkinson, Charles Thompson, Charles Fallick; Sisters Sarah Atkinson, Girty Banks, Esther Pinder, Mary Gray, Ann Humphrey, Elizabeth Jones and Ann Howarth.

New Brighton Lodge, No. 301, Bros. B. Rush Bradford, Frank Edgar, Charles Walsh, Alex Smith, D. McLain, J. L. Deens, Samuel Cummings, Sisters E. Lloyd, Laura Goddard, L. Thomas, R. Jones, S. Inman, Mary Hoops, Mary Gress and C. A. Kats.

Beaver River Lodge, No. 963, Bros. T. S. Elverson, A. J. Wakefield, Albert Diamond, Will Elverson, Sisters Emma Wilson, L. Hunter, L. Sherwood, E. Elverson, Kate Sherwood and Emma Franz.

Enola Lodge, No. 163, H. C. Beisel, Isaac Lindsay, Jeff Covert, Sisters Emma Hunter and Ella Brown.

Committee—ANN BOYLE, H. B. BEISEL, C. SMITH.

Committee on Resolutions and Business made the following report:

Worthy Chief Templar, Officers and members of Beaver District Convention I. O. of G. T.—We, your committee, appointed to draft resolutions of business &c., for the convention, respectfully submit the accompanying preamble and resolutions, and further recommend that they, or such others as the convention may adopt, be forwarded by copy with the chairman of the delegation of this convention, to the State Convention to be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 10th inst., as an expression of the feelings and sentiments of the Good Templars of Beaver District.

Committee—THORNTON A. SHINN, Chairman, JOSEPH HOLLINGSHEAD, WM P. WRIGHT.

WHEREAS, It being an incontrovertable fact, that morality is the foundation stone of all good governments, and especially of a form of Government, which guarantees to the governed the free exercise of the right of conscience, and guardedly and specially protects that right, and as Temperance is one of the fundamental principles of morality, we therefore hold that the people should direct any and all movements tending towards altering or amending the organic structure of that government, and that the constitutional foundation principles of that government of right should emenate from the people, inasmuch as governments are instituted for the protection of the governed: therefore

Resolved, That we solemnly request the attention of the members of the Constitutional Convention now in session, to the absolute necessity of inserting a clause in the constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, prohibiting absolutely the sale of vinous, spirituous, or malt or brewed liquors except for medicinal or mechanical purposes, and that we earnestly solicit the insertion of such clause.

Resolved, That this convention recommend and earnestly enjoin upon every Good Templar especially, and the Temperance community generally a vigilant and watchful surveillance over the operations of the foes of temperance that may be brought to bear, in any mode or manner to secure the repeal of the act, commonly known as the "Local Option Bill" during the present session of our State Legislature, and to use all laudable means to thwart the same.

Resolved, That we consider it the imperative duty of each and every Good Templar, to use every exertion publicly and privately to secure a large vote next March in favor of unconditional prohibition throughout the county and State; and while we deprecate any interference in the operations and management of any of the political organizations of the day, we nevertheless regard prohibition as the grand and only consideration worthy the attention of Good Templars.

Resolved, That this convention appoint two delegates at large from each Lodge in the district, to represent our district in the State Temperance alliance convention, to be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 10th inst.

Resolved, That the officers and members of this convention tender our thanks to the members of our order in Beaver Falls for their kind hospitality extended to us during this meeting.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this convention be forwarded to each of the following newspapers, with a request that they be published, viz, "Temperance Vindicator," "Keystone Good Templar," and our county papers.

On motion, it was ordered that the constitution of the convention be so amended that the elective officers shall hold their respective offices for the term of six months, and that the days of holding meetings shall be the first Monday in each month, instead of the first Friday, as heretofore.

The following named members were duly elected to fill the several offices during the ensuing term of six months: W. C. T. Bro. Francis Banks, W. V. T. Sister E. Lloyd, W. Treas, Bro. Joseph Alexander, W. Secy, and Thornton A. Shinn.

The following members were appointed delegates at large, to represent our district in State Convention in Pittsburgh: Thornton A. Shinn, T. J. Chandler, A. Bestwick, Wm. P. Wright, Thos. Elverson, H. B. Beisel, John H. Decker, Wm. D. Carter, F. G. Edelblute, Jacob Smith, H. S. Hibbard, J. H. Stevenson, Wm. B. Grace and Robert Mears.

On motion, Convention adjourned to meet on the first Monday in March next, at Templars Hall, Freedom, Pa., at 9 o'clock A. M.

JOS. ALEXANDER, Dist. Deputy,
F. G. EDELBLUTE, Dist. Sec'y,
EMMA HUNTER, Assistant Sec'y.

We announce to-day the marriage of H. R. Moore, Esq., of this place, to Miss Sadie Woodroffe, of St. Clairsville Ohio, but quite recently a teacher in Beaver College. The particulars of the happy event we have not yet ascertained, except that the bride and groom are off on their wedding tour, and are expected in Beaver next Saturday. We congratulate them both on their bright prospects, and wish them a cup brimming full, running over of happiness in their new and intimate union of "twain in one."

The Oyster Festival held in Georgetown, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of last week was a decided success, and $50 was realized above all expenses.

There is a good natural bridge of ice over the Ohio river at Smith's Ferry, but on account of the gorges the crossing had been very difficult, even for foot passengers, until Thursday of last week, when some enterprising men of Georgetown cut a road through, and now there is as good a road there for teams as one could wish, and the citizens are making good use o it.

We are indebted to the publishers for a copy of the *Penn Monthly*, which is printed on good paper, in excellent style, and filled with first class matter. The opening article on Jacob Baker is especially note worthy. The *Monthly* is published in Philadelphia.

The wife of Dr. Scott, formerly principal of Beaver Academy, recently died at her residence in North Carolina.

Oscar A. Small, Esq., whose card is published in another column, has hung out his shingle in Beaver, at the Sheriff's office, in the Court House, where he will be pleased to see his many friends, and attend to all kinds of legal business, as well as collections of pensions, prize money and other government or private claims. Mr. Small is a graduate of Washington College, was recently admitted to the Beaver Bar, and withal is a young man whom we shall expect to succeed in the difficult but honorable profession of the law. Though Small by name, may his business be large and his clients numerous.

George Neely, an old and respected citizen of Economy township, died suddenly of heart disease, at his residence, on Thursday of last week, about four o'clock P. M. He had been out doing some chores and had just returned and was standing in the sitting room when he exclaimed, "O, my Lord," and immediately sank down and expired. His funeral ceremonies, which occurred last Sunday, was largely attended, and a whole community mourns his loss.

The Western Spirit, published at Paola, Kansas, in the December 20th issue, says in regard to Mr. Wm. Hice, who recently moved to the west from Hanover township, this county: "Mr. Hice, who bought C. M. Gates' farm, about three miles southwest of Paola, arrived last week, and has taken possession of his place. He will make an excellent citizen, as do all people from that noble old State of Pennsylvania. We wish him success in his new home."

A new post-office has recently been created in Greene county, which is called "Rutan."

Sleigh for Sale—Inquire of Dr. J. C. Levis, Bridgewater.

Anti-Tobacco.—The Presbytery of Shenango, during their session at Sharpsvills, Mercer county, Pa., on December 18, 1872, adopted the following standing rule, with but two dissenting votes:

Resolved, That hereafter this Presbytery will not license any candidate to preach the Gospel who uses tobacco, unless he promises to abandon its use, or procures a certificate from some reputable physician that his health requires its use.

Clark A. Hunter, of Ohio township, killed a pig eight months old which weighed dressed 210 pounds. Who can beat this? Speak out!

J. H. Christy, of Raccoon township, has on hand and is constantly receiving a good assortment of goods, consisting of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hardware, etc., which he will sell at the very lowest rates. Quick sales and small profits is his motto.

The American Stock Journal for 1873, will be greatly enlarged and improved in every respect. The price will be $1.50 per annum, and a $5.00 picture *free*. We hope all our farming friends will send for sample copies, as the publishers N. P. Boyer & Co., Parkesburg, Chester county, Pa., offer to send three numbers *free* to all who send *stamps* to pay postage.

Hon. Thomas Fitch delivered the third lecture, of the Washington, Pennsylvania, course, on Christmas evening. Subject "The Coming Empire." Theodore Tilton lectures January the 6th, on "True Statesmanship," at the same place in the same course.

$1,000 reward is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a medicine that will equal it in the cure of Bronchitis, severe Coughs, and the early stages of Consumption. 612.

The Week of Prayer.—The officers of the different branches of the Evangelical Alliance have issued their annual programme of topics for the week of Prayer, extending from January 5th, '73, to the 12th. The following are the subjects selected:

Sunday, Jan. 5th.—Subject—the foundation, security and universal extension of the Christian Church.

Monday, Jan. 6th.—Devout Acknowledgment—Remembrance of God's mercies to the nation, to families and to the churches; providential and spiritual blessings to ourselves; confession of sin.

Tuesday Jan. 7th.—Prayer for Christian churches; their increase in love, activity, fidelity to truth, and the clearer manifestation of the unity in faith. for ministers, missionaries and evangelists.

Wednesday, Jan. 8th.—Prayer for families; for sons and daughters of Christian parents, and for a blessing on home influence, and on the services and ordinances of "the Church of God;" for schools colleges and universities, for children at sea or in foreign lands; for young men in business or professions; for servants and for all others in sickness and tribulations.

Thursday, Jan. 9th.—Prayer for nations; for kings and all in authority; for the maintenance of peace; for the spread of religious liberty; for the growth of sound knowledge, for contentment, concord and good will among all classes; for the discernment of God's hand in national judgments, and for the removal of intemperance, immorality, and the sins which are a reproach to any people.

Friday, Jan. 10.—Prayer for mankind; for the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, and the spreading of pure literature; for the overthrow of all forms of tyranny and oppression; for the removal of antichrist, for all prisoners and captives, and for the increase of that kingdom which is "righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost."

Saturday, Jan. 11.—Prayer for Sunday Schools; for missionary, tract and other religious societies; for raising up and sending forth of more "laborers unto His harvest;" and for the removal of hindrances to the spread of the gospel and the conversion of the world.

Sunday January 12.—Sermon—"Let the whole earth be filled with glory; Amen and Amen.

FREEDOM, December 30th, 1872.

ED. RADICAL.—One of the most pleasing entertainments ever held in Freedom, came off on Christmas night in the Presbyterian church, being a Christmas treat for the children of the Sabbath School. At an early hour the people began to arrive, and at six o'clock the church was full to overflowing. The pulpit of the church had been removed and a platform erected extending to the front seats, upon which was placed a beautiful Christmas Tree, covered with presents of all kinds for the children and officers of the school. On the wall back of the tree was the motto "Merry Christmas To All," in large letters covered with pine.

The performance consisted of singing and tableaux, and was a perfect success, especially the pieces performed by the smaller scholars; one of the most noticeable of which was a comic song by the little girls, who were all dressed to represent little old women. This piece was uproariously applauded, and had to be repeated the second time. The singing was admirable throughout, and reflects great credit upon Mrs. Mary B. Bentel, for the able manner in which she taught the children their pieces, and her management of the affair throughout. Before the close the presents were distributed among the scholars and teachers of the school, after which a general treat of candies, cakes and apples was given. The children then sang a piece entitled "Good Night," which closed the exercises. May each succeeding Christmas find our Sabbath School as prosperous, and be spent as happily, is the wish of GIDEON.

There is no risk in purchasing a Singer Sewing Machine, as thousands will testify to its being the best machine in the world! It has been subject to the severest tests, and to-day it stands in the opinion of all experienced Sewing Machine men unrivalled. The perfection of its construction gives it a decided advantage over all others.

The essential parts of a Sewing Machine are the mechanism for making stitches, also for holding and feeding the cloth, and for the tension of the thread. In all these particulars the superiority of the Singer is readily acknowledged—the needle is straight, and the motion of the needle bar is such as to form the loop in a manner least liable to miss stitches. Another peculiar feature in the Singer Machine is, that it cannot be put out of time or adjustment by use. Many who have been annoyed by their machines getting out of adjustment will appreciate this point of thoroughness of construction.

R. STRAW & Co., General Agents, No. 10 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Important to the Friends of Temperance.—A Temperance County Convention will be held in the M. E. Church, of Rochester, Pennsylvania, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M., Friday, January 3, 1873, it being the semi-annual meeting of the Beaver County Union Temperance Society.

All delegates are expected to be entertained by the friends of temperance of Rochester.

It is to be hoped that all churches and other auxiliary societies in the county, and all temperance orders, will send full delegations to said meeting as very important matters connected with the welfare of the Society will be brought forward for due consideration. By order of
B. R. BRADFORD, Ch. of Ex. Com.
J. H. DECKER, Sec'y.

A Great Oil Strike.—The largest oil well ever obtained in this section, owned by McCreery Bros. of Island Run, and located on J. & F. McLaughlin's farm, Ohio township, about a mile south-east of the celebrated Mason well, on the fork of Dry Run, which empties into the Ohio at Smith's Ferry, was struck last Friday, tubed and partially exhausted on Saturday, flowed through casing on Sunday in and hour or so, 10 barrels, when the gas, which was abundant, taking fire, the further testing of the well was suspended. We are informed by oil men of good judgment that the show and partial test indicate, for Smith's Ferry region, that the well will be from 20 to 40 barrels, while others claim 100. The strike has created unusual excitement from the fact that it opens a new field for oil operations and demonstrates that the oil belt is more extensive than was before believed. McCreery Bros. are deserving of success, and we truly express the general public sentiments in saying that we rejoice with them in their good fortune.

We are indebted to Hugo Andriessen, of Beaver, for a number of copies of Hostetter's Illustrated Almanacs, in English, Welsh, German, Spanish and French, for 1873, calculated to mean time for Boston, Pittsburgh and New Orleans. Also Dr. O. Phelps Brown's Shakesperian Annual Almanac, beautifully illustrated. These Almanacs can be obtained free of cost at Andriessen's drug store, Beaver.

Warning.—If you wish to present a neat appearance, at home or abroad, in your place of business or at church, or at leisure during the holidays, you must remember that no one can look neat without a perfect fitting Boot, Shoe or Gaiter. Now if you desire to have the very best that can be made in this county, we advise you to call on Umstead & Hartzog, Broadway, New Brighton. Ladies' wear in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers a specialty in fine work.

If you want to get your money's worth, go to Christy's, Raccoon township, and he will give you the best kind of a trade, and thank you for your patronage besides.

Our Bodily Infirmities.

Physical infirmities are the lot of all. Millions are always sick. No man, woman or child is uniformly in perfect health. Much, however, of the sickness and suffering which render life a burden to so many of our fellow beings is due to carelessness and neglect. A mighty antidote to the leading causes of disease has been provided. It is as harmless as it is efficient. No poisonous drug enters into its composition. It is an undefiled stimulant, tonic and aperient, of which every ingredient is vegetable. This unexceptionable preventive and restorative medicine is not "a new thing under the sun." Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will soon have been before the world a quarter of a century; and it is not too much to aver that thousands, aye, tens of thousands, are now using it who would have been in their graves years ago had they not been strengthened and sustained by this wholesome stimulant. The rapidity with which minor ailments often become, when neglected, obstinate diseases, is well known. This tonic is famous for the immediate check which it gives to those breeders of deadly disorders. The sensation of languor, the sick headache, the nervousness, the indisposition to exertion, the nausea, the confusion of brain, the physical debility, which are intended to premonish us of the approach of serious danger, are invariably removed by a few doses of the Bitters. The fame of the preparation as a genuine specific for dyspepsia, bilious complaints, malarious fevers, rheumatism and chronic debility, is as wide as the world; and in these days of infamous charlatanism, when fierce cathartics, that rob the invalid of the last remnants of his strength, are advertised as invigorants (?), it is indeed a blessing to mankind that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are everywhere procurable, and everywhere popular. jan3-1m

Soldiers who have not received or applied for *additional bounty* under the decision of the Supreme Court of March 26th, 1870, and as authorized by the act of Congress approved July 28th, 1866, are notified that the time for making such application *will expire on the 30th day of January* 1873. Any soldier who wishes to make application can have his claim promply presented to the Government by sending his *Discharge* to G. L. EBERHART, Attorney at Law, New Brighton, Beaver Co., Pa. dec20-2t.

The Teachers' Institute of Washington county convened on Monday of last week. A large number of teachers were in attendance. Profs. Allen and Barlow were present, together with other distinguished educators and several divines, who aided in making the session not only interesting but profitable.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—WEAVER—In New Brighton, Dec. 24th, by Rev. C. H. Johnston, Mr. John W. Davis to Miss Sue M. Weaver, both of Vanport, Pa.

CONKLE—STEPHENSON—On Thursday, December 26th, 1872, by Rev. A. O. Rockwell, Frank Conkle, M. D., of Hookstown, Pa., to Miss Sarah Stephenson, of Frankfort Springs, Pa.

MUSGROVE—DALE—On December 26th, by John Smart, Esq., Mr. William Musgrove to Miss Kate Dale, both of East Palestine, Ohio.

MOORE—WOODROFFE—On Tuesday, December 24th, by Rev. W. F. Lauck, at St. Clairville, Ohio, H. R. Moore, Esq., of Beaver, Pa., to Miss Sadie Woodroffe, of St. Clairsville, Ohio.

WYNN—WILSON—December 3d, at Smith's Ferry, Pa., by Rev. J. B. Wallace, Isaac T. Wynn, of Shippingsport, Beaver county, Pa., to Sarah Wilson, of Wellsville, Ohio.

ERWIN—BARNES—December 26th, at Smith's Ferry, Pa., by Rev. J. B. Wallace, Ovid P. Erwin and Rebecca A. Barnes, both of Green Valley, Beaver county, Pa.

DIED.

FRONK—On the 25th of December, 1872, of epilepsy, Jacob Fronk, Esq., of Raccoon township, in the seventy-second year of his age.

NEW BRIGHTON GRAIN MARKET,

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WADE WILSON.

White Wheat per bushel		$1 65
New Red "	"	1 60
Rye "	"	70
Oats "	"	38
Corn (old shelled) "		60
Buckwheat "		1 00

New Advertisements.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

ROCHESTER INSURANCE COMPANY,
Rochester, Pa., Dec. 30, 1872.

A meeting of the Stockholders and election of Directors of the Rochester Insurance Company will be held at their office, at Rochester, Pa., on MONDAY, JANUARY 13TH, 1873.
Jan3-2t G. C. SPEYERER, President.

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Great Industries
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1300 Pages and 500 Engravings!
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Specimens sent free on receipt of stamp.

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An interesting and amusing treatise on the Medical Humbugs of the past and present. It exposes Quacks, Impostors, Traveling Doctors, Patent Medicine Venders, Noted Female Cheats, Fortune Tellers and Mediums, and gives interesting accounts of Noted Physicians and Narratives of their lives. It reveals startling secrets and instructs all how to avoid the ills which flesh is heir to. We give exclusive territory and liberal commissions.
For circulars and terms address the publishers.
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jan3-1y Hartford, Ct., or Chicago, Ill.

O. A. SMALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE. [de20-1y

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sept13-3m PITTSBURGH, PA.

A PLUCKY WOMAN.

A Negro Breaks into a Lady's Sleeping Apartment—The Woman Instantly Shoots Him.

FORT DAVIS, TEXAS, Nov. 21.

Four times within as many months efforts have been made by some black hearted rascals at this post to effect an entrance into the sleeping apartments of the families of the officers of the garrison during the abscence of the officers on their several duties.

A diabolical attempt was but a few nights ago made upon the family of one of the civilian employees of the Government at the post. A feeling of dread apprehension and insecurity has for some time prevailed among the officers and their families, except a few who poohpooed and said that it was all imagination, but by the heroism of Mrs. Kendall, wife of First Lieutenant Kendall, Twenty-fifth Infantry, one of the devils at last has learned that there is a God in Israel, and the doubters are silenced.

About two o'clock this morning, Mrs. Kendall, whose husband is temporarily absent on duty, was awakened by a noise and some one breaking in the sash of a window opening from her sleeping apartment upon the porch in the rear. She promptly awoke her companion, a young lady, and daughter of one of the officers of the garrison, and asked in a loud voice, "Who is there?" Receiving no reply, the plucky little lady took her revolver and listened.

Bits of broken glass continued falling on the floor, convincing her that the fiend was persisting in his efforts to enter the room; and then, with the consciousness that on her depended the safety of herself and companion from a fate worse than death, and, doubtless, their lives and those of her three little children, she called several times "Who's there?" and receiving no reply she stepped to the window and aiming over the bed occupied by her little ones, at a head being thrust through the broken sash, fired. She heard instantly after the fall of a heavy body on the porch, and a stifled groan.

Being awakened by the shot, I, in company with others, hurried to the spot and soon a squad of the guard were on hand with preparations for removing the carcass. An examination proved him to be Corporal Taliferro, a hideous negro, belonging to Company I, Ninth United States Cavalry, one of the companies composing this garrison.

The bullet had penetrated the skull and must have killed him instantly.

E J. S., First Lieutenant,
Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry.

THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

How Certain Politicians Dislike them.

A Washington letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The Civil Service Reform that we heard so much about during the campaign is not so popular practically as it was theoretically. Among many of the Western members of Congress, particularly, it meets with violent opposition. They have friends to reward for the summer's work, and the reform stands in the way. After a man has toiled through a hard fought campaign distributing speeches, whisky and sweat at every cross-roads and corner grocery in his district, giving his nights and his days to his country, sitting up in the small hours of morning over quires of foolscap contradicting the infamous lies of the enemy, and at the polls working like a well horse in epizoo times—after doing all this, I say, to be told when he applies for his reward that he can't even get the poorest order of Patent office clerkship without standing an examination in geology, astronomy, arithmetic, philosophy and other branches of the arts and sciences, is grievously hard. But that is not all. A man can not get a clerkship without a vacancy occurs, and until all the fellows who have applications ahead of him are examined. If there is a vacancy, which there seldom is, and if all having applications in before are examined and can't come up to the scratch, why, then, your battle-scarred patriot of the late campaign comes in for a chance. If he answers all the questions, like a good boy, he is rewarded with the position.

The enemies of the measure say that while one man is in the field working for his party, another may remain in the quietude of his chamber and post up on school books, thus standing a better chance for a clerkship than the patriot who neglects his geography for the good of his candidate. Then they find fault with the style of the examination, alleging that questions are asked having no bearing on the duties to be performed, and which the President himself could not answer.

The clerks who have passed the examination and are now snugly in, think that it is a good thing, while those who are out because they can't get in, think that it is a bad thing. It has been observed a few times in the history of the world that circumstances alter cases, and if evidence is needed of its truth it can be found right here.

To those who contemplate applying for clerkships, it will be encouraging to know that there are about seven hundred applications on file now, and no vacancies. Before a man can get in, all these applicants must be examined in order of their applications, and given places (if they stand the examination,) provided, always, there are vacancies. These are the chances. Sensible young men, take the advice of this venerable correspondent and don't contemplate a Government clerkship. Get into some business that is more independent and more easily gotten into, for the chances are that if you try for a clerkship you will fail.

CUMULATIVE VOTING.

The Pittsburgh *Mail*, speaking of Mr. Buckalew's pet scheme, very properly remarks: "As long as the Democrats had a majority of the votes, they recognized, as peculiarly sacred, the principle that the majority must rule, and the minority submit. They held then, and held rightly, that this principle lies at the root of every Republican government, and without it no such government is possible. But the radical change which threw them out of power and into a hopeless minority, overturned their belief in regard to this matter, compelled them to abandon the principle that the majority must govern, and sent them on a roving expedition to find something to take its place. What they actually hit upon to take its place is, that the Democratic party, notwithstanding it is in such a minority, must still govern; and, as it would not do to state it in that plain, straightforward way, they sugar-coated it, 'Proportional Representation.' But the thing is too thin. Its innate ugliness cannot be concealed by any such coating. No matter what garments it may be clothed in, the people will see in it the old, ugly, pro-slavery, aristocratic party, ravenous for place and power, and will treat it accordingly. Cumulative voting is a straw caught at by the drowning Democratic leaders to save themselves. But it will be in vain. The people have decreed that they shall go under, and no struggling or subterfuge that they can resort to will prevent the decree from being carried into effect."

Single districts for all Legislative offices, is the most reasonable and equitable reform. Let every officer be chosen, as far as practicable, in his own district—and be responsible to that district. There is direct choice, and direct accountability. As Congressmen are chosen—each in his own district—so let State legislators be chosen: The people in each district knows whom best to select, and can elect or re-elect as may suit them, instead of being overpowered by other districts. Still another better principle is that of restricting the votes to two where three officers are to be chosen, three where five are to be chosen, and so on. That gives two or more parties a chance, with more probability of discrimination. But to give any man any more than one vote for any other man, is wrong in principle, and tends only to give chances for skillful political gamblers to elect men who could not get in on a direct, square vote. No thimble rigging of this sort, gentlemen of the Convention, will go down with the honest masses, however it may suit your wire-working office gamblers.

Rules for the Prevention of Fires.

As this is the season when fires prevail to a large extent throughout the land, the fire department of one of the eastern cities, submit the following suggestions for the prevention of fires; and as they are worthy of consideration, we republish them for the benefit of our readers generally:

Keep matches in metal boxes and out of the reach of children.

Wax matches are particularly dangerous, and should be kept out of the way of rats and mice.

Fill fluid or camphene lamps only by daylight, and never near a fire or light.

Do not deposit coal or wood ashes in a wooden vessel, and be sure burning cinders are extinguished before depositing.

Never place a light or ashes under a staircase.

Never take light to examine a gas meter or gas pipes in a building.

Be careful never to place gas or other lights near curtains.

Never take light into a closet.

Do not read in bed by candle or lamp light.

Place glass shades over gas lights in show windows, and do not crowd goods near them.

No smoking should be permitted in warehouses, particularly where goods are stacked or cotton stored.

Where furnaces are used the principal register should be fastened open.

Stove pipes should be at least four inches from board work and guarded by tin.

All hatchways or openings in the floors of stores, factories or warehouses should be closed at night.

All iron doors between stores should be closed at night or when not in use.

THEY tell a story about a man who put the saddle hind-part formost upon his horse, while in a condition of dizziness superinduced by fire-water. Just as he was about to mount, a German friend came up and told him to hold on a minute, because the saddle was on wrong and wanted a refixing. The horseman gazed for a moment at the intruder, as if in deep thought, and then said:

"You let that saddle alone. How in the thunder do you know which way I'm going?"

And the gentleman from Germany passed.

A Bad Error.

Typographical errors sometimes make sad havoc with the pathetic muse. A poet in Michigan undertook, a week ago, poetical dissertation upon "The Burial of Horace Greeley," commencing it as follows: "Muffle the drums, the nation is weeping, mournfully bear the dead hero along," etc. There was a hurry in going to press, and the editor "guessed it was all right," with looking at the proof. Fancy the feeling of the poet when he received his package of papers containing the elegy, to find that, instead of the word "hero," the compositor had made it "hen." Whether the editor still lives the local papers do not say.

New Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED FOR COBBIN'S CHILD'S COMMENTATOR ON THE BIBLE, FOR THE HOME CIRCLE. 1,300 pages, 350 engravings. The best enterprise of the year for agents. Every family will have it. *Nothing like it now published.* For circulars address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

AGENTS WANTED.—We guarantee employment for all, either sex, at $5 a day, or $2,000 or more a year. New works by *Mrs. H. B. Stowe* and others. Superb premiums given away. Money made rapidly and easily at work for us. Write and see. Particulars free. WORTHINGTON, DUSTIN & Co., Hartford, Ct.

$5 TO $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex young or old, make money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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GLITSCH'S IMPERIAL RUSSIAN MUSTARD.—Wholesale to the trade. Single cans sent, post paid, on receipt of $1. W. HERMAN T. FRUEAUFF, Reading, Pa.

BOOKKEEPING MADE EASY. Every clerk and merchant can learn at once. Book mailed 50c. H. GOULDING BRYANT, Buffalo, N. Y.

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, &c.

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We have decided to dispose of our immense stock of BRILLARD TABLES at prices a little above cost. First-class 5x10 New Tables, complete, $300. Second-hand Tables made over new, $200, $225, $250, &c. A great variety to suit all buyers. Send for Catalogue. Address KAVANAGH & DECKER cor. Canal & Centre Sts., New York.

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Is unsurpassed as a Promoter of the Growth of the Hair and Whiskers. It is neither sticky nor greasy, yet it softens and smooths the Hair far better and more permantly than any Oil or Pomade. Used as a Hair Dressing, it produces the most beautiful and lustrous gloss. Warranted perfecly harmless. Its exquisite perfume is quite unrivaled, being distilled from the world-renowned Roses of Cashmere. Large bottles on 50 cts. Address ASCHENBACH & MILLER, 400 N. 3d St., Philadelphia Pa.

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Auction Prices,

FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY,

MR. M. SCHIFF,

OF NEW BRIGHTON,

Is determined to close out his entire stock of

DRY GOODS

REGARDLESS OF COST,

in as short a time as possible, as he intends to devote all his attention in the future to the

MANUFACTURE OF

WOOLEN AND COTTON HOSIERY.

THOSE WHO WANT

BARGAINS

ARE RESPECTFULLY

INVITED TO CALL AT ONCE,

And they will have a chance to make their selection out of a

WELL SELECTED STOCK.

oct18-2m.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,

513 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We have opened for the FALL TRADE, the largest and best assorted Stock of

PHILADELPHIA CARPETS

Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades and Paper, Carpet Chain, Cotton, Yarn, Batting, Wadding, Twines, Wicks, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Fancy Baskets, Brooms, Baskets, Buckets, Brushes, Clothes Wringers, Wooden and Willow Ware in the United States.

Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of goods.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER
Price $5.50.

The Most Perfect and Successful Washer Ever Made.

Agents wanted for the AMERICAN WASHER in all parts of the State.

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OMAHA LOTTERY,

IN AID OF THE

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To be Drawn in Public, Dec. 30th, 1872.

TICKETS $1.00 EACH, OR SIX FOR $5.00.

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1 Grand Cash Prize	$75,000
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The limited number of Tickets on hand will be furnished those who apply first.

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J. M. PATTEE,
dec13-4t General Manager, Omaha, Neb.

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121 LIBERTY STREET, CORNER FIFTH,

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Manufacturers and dealers in

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

AND

MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES

Have in store a full stock of

DEANE STEAM PUMPS,

JUDSON GOVERNORS,

SASH AND DOOR MACHINERY,

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REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

nov15-1m.

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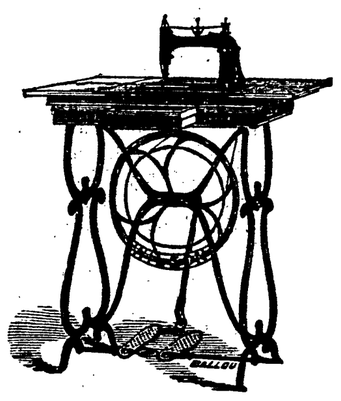

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We take pleasure in showing it.

SMITH & FORRESTER,

NO. 14 SIXTH ST., (LATE ST. CLAIR.,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AGENTS WANTED IN THIS COUNTY.

nov15-6m.

GIRARD HOUSE,

CORNER NINTH & CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.

H. W. KANAGA,
dec11'68:1y Proprietor.

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Total Expenses for Term of Fourteen Weeks, $62.

The new Boarding-hall (worth $50,000.00) is ready for occupancy. This Boarding-school for both sexes has an *ample endowment*, spacious buildings, extensive grounds, and abundant school apparatus. The Winter Term opens Dec. 3.

Catalogues sent free on application to
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JAMES R. REED & CO.,

DEALERS IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY,

NO. 63 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

FINE WATCHES CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

aug30 3m.

JOB PRINTING AT THE *RADICAL OFFICE.*

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

DUNLAP, J. F., Attorney at Law. Office in the Court-house, Beaver, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. my3'73-1y

PURVIS J. H., dealer in Fancy Dry Goods, Choice Groceries, and Notions. (Specialty—Tea and Sugar,) Flour, Feed, and Wooden-ware, corner of Third and Buffalo streets, Beaver, Pa. nov10'71

McNUTT, DR. J. S., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female Diseases. Residence and office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court-House. apri14'71-1y

ALLISON THOS., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, cor Third and Elk sts. jy29'70

WYNN A., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries. Also Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor, Third street. jy29'70

CLARK J. B., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street. jy29'70

SNITGER S. & CO., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street.

BEACOM Mrs. E. H., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, cor 3d st. and Diamond. jy29

ANDRIESSEN HUGO, dealer in Drugs and Medicines, 3d st. See advertisement. jy29'70

MOORE J., dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Third street. jy29'70

TALLON ROBERT, manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

MERTZ H., manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jp29'70

WALTER F., Baker and Confectioner, northeast corner of the Diamond. jy29'70

ANSHUTZ O. R., dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Third street. jy29'70

McKINNEY D., M. D., Physician and Surgeon: Office on Third street, opposite THE RADICAL building. jy29'70

KUHN E. P., Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office on Third street. jy29'90

H. HICE. FRANK WILSON. H. R. MOORE.
HICE, WILSON & MOORE, Attorneys at Law. Office: Rear of the Court-house.

BRIDGEWATER.

BOYD J. M. & CO., Millinery, Dressmaking, and Children's Clothing, opposite Hurst's, Bridgewater, Pa. apr19-72

LEVIS JOHN C., M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office, during the day, corner Bridge and Water streets; at night at his residence on Water street. aug5'70

YOUNG J. G., Baker and Confectioner, Market street. Bread and Rusk deliverrd, if desired. aug5'70

HURST A. C., dealer in Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings, Bridge street. jy29'70

STILES & CO., dealers in Groceries, Provisions and Queensware, Bridge street. jy29'70

MULHEIM B., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths and Variety Goods, Bridge street. jy29'70

PORTER JAMES, desler in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, and Iron Cistern Pumps. Bridge street. jy29'70

BLATTNER C., manufacturer and dealer in Boots, Shoes, &c., Bridge street. au029-1y

ROCHESTER.

DONCASTER HOUSE, opposite Railroad Station, D. Wolf, Proprietor. *Pro Bono Publico.* [nov15-1y

SMITH, JOHN F., (New Store,) dealer in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Nails, Varieties and Notions, best qualities and lowest prices. New Brighton and Washington streets, Rochester. aug2,72-1y

BRISBIN MRS., Millinery, Fashionable Dressmaking, and Ladies' Furnishing Goods, first door above Cross's store, New York street, Rochester, Pa. [oc27'71-1y

SPEYERER & SONS, wholesale and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Boat Stores, Iron, Nails. Water st. oct7'70

ROSE W. A., M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. sept23'70

OATMAN & CO., (successors to Oatman, Parsons & Kinzer) dealers in all kinds of rough and dressed lumber. se16'70

BEISEL, MRS. M. L., dealer in Books, Stationery, Newspapers, Periodicals, Fancy Goods and Wall Paper. Diamond. se16'70

BEISEL H. B., dealer in Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware. Diamond.

SCHROPP CHAS., manufacturer of and dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing, spouting, &c., attended to. N. York st. se16'70

JOHNSON W. W., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Trunks and Variety Goods, near RR depot. se16'70

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnson House. Good accommodations and good stables. Near RR depot. se16'70

STREIT GEORGE, manufacturer and dealer in Booots, Shoes, Slippers, &c., Water st. [se16

DAVID AUGHINBAUGH, manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware; dealer in Stoves. Tin Roofing made to order. Water st: se8'70

SMITH WILL & CO., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, Madison street.

FREDERICK GEORGE, Baker and Confectioner, Diamond.

NEW BRIGHTON.

BON TON RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON.—Meals at all hours, table supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Prices low. William Stricklahd, corner of Falls and Broadway. sept20-1y.

CAREY G. F., general dealer in Groceries, Feed, Queensware, Glass, &c. Rags, Iron and Brass taken at highest prices. Railroad st. oct21

SIEMEN GEO. F., manufacturer of Cakes and Confectionaries. Particular attention paid to parties and wedding orders. oct7'70

GILLILAND A. D. & Co., dealers in Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods and Groceries, Broadway sept23'70

BEAVER FALLS.

TANNEY BROS., House and Sign Painting, Graining and Glazing in all their branches. Also Fresco Painting in Oil, Distemper and Water Colors. Orders executed on short notice, in the best manner and on reasonable terms. Main St., Beaver Falls, Pa. [nov29-1y.

STEVENSON & WITTISH, Real Estate Agents. All kinds of Real property for sale and exchange. Northeast corner Sixth and Penn streets. Pittsburgh, Pa., and Main street, Beaver Falls. sept23'70

BRANCH B. W., Manufacturer of and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Rubber Goods, Trunks, Sachels, &c. Wallace & Cummings Block, Main street. sept23'70

KING Mrs. E., Milliner and dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, &c. Corner Main and Baker st. sept23'70.

DUNKEL W. W., manufacturer of and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Corner Race and Main st's. sept23'70

CLARK Mrs. R. B., dealer in Millinery, Fancy Goods and Notions. Main st. se30'70

FREEDOM.

LOCKHART, DR. J. R. se30'70

COOPER T. L., dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c. se30'70

MERCER, PA.

McCANDLESS & MILLER, Attorneys at Law Mercer, Pa. ja6'71-1y

VANPORT.

CORNELIUS J. M. & CO., dealers in general Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c. Highest prices paid for country produce. Railroad street, Vanport.

ESTRAY STEER

Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber in Brighton township about the 15th of October last, a red and white muley steer, supposed to be two years old last spring. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law for estrays requires. JOHN ANDREWS.
Brighton tp., Nov. 5, 1872.

GIRLS WANTED.

FIVE FIRST CLASS HANDS ON PANTS AND VESTS. None but first class need apply.

S. & J. SNELLENBURG,
Merchant Tailors,
mar24'71 Broadway, New Brighton.

Directory.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—A. W. Acheson.
Associates—Milton Lawrence, Joseph C. Wilson.
Prothonotary—John Caughey.
Clerk of Court—John C. Hart.
Sheriff—John Graebing.
Register & Recorder—Darius Singleton.
Treasurer—Charles P. Wallace.
Commissioners—Joseph Brittain, Samuel Torrence, Hugh J. Marshall.
Clerk of Commissioners—John McGown.
Counsel to Commissioners—Henry Hice.
Coroner—Daniel Corbus.
Auditors—Jas. H. Christy, Smith Curtis, Wm. C. Hunter.
District Attorney—J. H. McCreery.
County Surveyor—D. M. Daugherty.
Jury Commissioners—James Warnock, Robert Potter.
Directors of the Poor—Robert Cooper, Hiram Reed, Samuel Gibson.
Trustees of Academy—D. P. Lowary, S. J. Cross, John Murray, Samuel Magaw, Henry Hice, Mattison Darragh, Benj. C. Critchlow, James M. Smith.

TERMS OF COURT.

Third Monday of March, second Monday of June, first Monday of September, and second Monday of November.

BEAVER.
CHURCHES.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. D. P. Lowary, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
United Presbyterian—Rev. J. C. Wilson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
Methodist Episcopal—Rev William H. Locke, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
Catholic—Rev. M. Gunkle, Priest. Services every 2d Sunday of each month at 10 A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

St. James Lodge A. Y. M., No. 457—S. B. Wilson, W. M., J. Morton Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st Thursday of each month.
Occidental Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 720—A. G. White, N. G., J. N. McCreery, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.
Banking House—Thomas McCreery.

BRIDGEWATER.
CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. D. L. Dempsey Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
Presbyterian—Rev. Jas. M. Shields, Pasator. ces every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M.
Methodist Episcopal (Colored)—C. Asbury, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
A. M. E. Zion (Colored)—Rev. Lyons, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Enola Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 168—William Carter, W. C. T., Tillie Moorhead, W. S., meets every Friday evening in their hall above A. C. Hurst's Dry Good Store.
Beaver Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 366—Samuel McCabe, N. G., David Woodruff, Secretary, meets every uesday evening.
Harrison Graham Encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 116—D. Shumaker, C. P., Wm. Morton, H. P., D. Woodruff, Scribe, meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall.

ROCHESTER.
CHURCHES.

Episcopal—Services every Sunday at 11 A. M.
Methodist Episcopal—Rev. T. S. Hodgson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M.—Sunday School at 2 P. M.
Methodist Episcopal, (German) | Rev. —— Miller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
Lutheran—Rev. H. Reck, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.
First German Evang. Lutheran, St. Paul's Church—Rev. P. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 1 P M.
Catholic—Rev. Mr. Gunkle, Priest. Services every fourth Sunday of each month, at 10 A. M., and every Thursday at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Amaranth Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 294—C R Blanchard, W. C. T.; Emil Smith, W. S. Meets every Wednesday even'g in Conwgy's Hall.
Rochester Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 229—J. R. Pendleton, W. M., John Conway, Sec'y. Meets every Friday before full moon.
Eureka, Chapter R. A. M., No. 167, meets in Masonic Hall on first Wednesday after full moon. M. E. H. P., S. B. Wilson; Secretary, John Conway.

FREEDOM.
CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. E. B. Webster, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10½ A. M., and alternate Sundays at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
M. E. German—Rev. Mr. Zerkel, Pastor. Services, alternate Sundays at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
Presbyterian—Rev. Wortman, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
German Lutheran—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10 A. M., and alternate Sundays at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

NEW BRIGHTON.
CHURCHES.

Friends—Meeting at 11 A. M. every Sunday.
Catholic—Rev. J. C. Bigham, Priest. Services, 1st, 3d and 5th Sundays each month at 10½ A. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 2½ P. M.
Church of God—Rev. McKee, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.
Baptist—Rev. Dr. Winters, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.
United Presbyterian—Rev. A. G. Wallace, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.
O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. B. C. Critchlow, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.
Episcopal—Rev. J. P. Taylor, Rector Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Seats free, and all are cordially invited.
First Methodist Church—Rev. F. S. Crowther, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.
Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Mills, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

New Brighton Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 301—E. B Alexander, W. C. T., Lydia E. Johnson, W. S. Meets every Thursday evening.
Robertson Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 450—Henry Lloyd, N. G., N. G. Taylor, Secretary. Meets every Monday evening.
Union Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 259—R. L. MacGowan, W. M., R. Covert, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month.
National Bank Beaver County—John Miner, President, Edward Hoops, Cashier, Broadway.
Banking House—R. E. & H. Hoopes, Broadway.
Young Men's Library Association—Joseph Bentley, President; Hiram Platt, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

BEAVER FALLS.
CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Roller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.
Methodist—Rev. J. F. Dyer, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Sunday-school at 2½, P. M.
Presbyterian—Rev. Albert Dilworth, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 ½ P. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 9½ o'clock at same place. T. Noble, Sup't.
United Presbyterian—Rev. J. I. Frazier, pastor. Services on Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A M and 7½ P M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Beaver Valley Lodge, A. Y. M., 478—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month. Wm. H. Grim, W. M.; Wm. Bower, S. W.; J. L. B. Dawson, S. W.; S. M. Hawkins, Treas; Ch. Molter, Sec. *Harmony Chapter*, 206. Meets first Monday each month. E. A. Noble, H. P.; W. H. Grim, K.; A. Tomlinson, S.; P. Martsolf Treas.; H. C. Patterson, Sec.
Valley Echo Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 629—W. H. Hoon, N. G., James M. Nugent, Sec'y. Meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock.
Economy Savings Institute—Henry Hice, Pres't., John Reeves, Cashier.

PHILLIPSBURG.
CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. Huddleston Pastor. Services, 10½ o'clock, and evening, 6½ o'clock. Sunday School every Sabbath at 2 P. M.
Lutheran—German—Rev. Mr. Borm, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, and Sabbath School at 4 o'clock. *English*—Rev. Mr Jacobs, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock and Sabbath School at 2 o'clock.
Presbyterian—Rev. W. G. Taylor, Chaplain at Pennsylvania Institute for Soldiers' Orphans. Services in Chapel at 2 o'clock, and lecture in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 10½ o'clock.

HOUSE AND FARM.

Sheep Breeding and Management.

While a well-maned flock pays well every season, affording ample pecuniary encouragement to its owner to preserve a high standard of excellence, by the continual infusion of new blood from the best strains in the county, there are yet years exceptionally good, when the regular breeder makes a large sum over the profits ordinarily gained, by the sudden increase in value of this discription of stock. The present year affords an example of this, quite striking enough to draw the attention of all connected with husbandry, either as breeders, feeders or dealers. The demand for sheep during the past six months has been usually brisk, and prices have risen in a corresponding ratio. Now the breeders are making up their stocks for the ensuing season, it becomes actually difficult to purchase any lot with the least pretention to character without having to give a fancy price for it; and those who are fortunate enough to hold largely add very considerable to the receipts which might be fairly calculated on as the result of capital judiciously invested. In former years, when a run upon sheep occurred, the high prices were principally confined to the best breeds, but of late all descriptions have participated in the rise of value, from the shaggy mountaineer, requiring years to fatten, to the magnificent Cotswold or Southdown, whose native pastures are of the best grass, and whose ripe maturity is attained in the brief period of twelve months. The excellent milking properties of the poorer breeds of sheep, and the valuable offsprings they are thus enabled to rear when crossed with a first-class ram, is the principal reason for their gradually assuming a forward position in public estimation, this coupled with the cheap rate at which, till now the ewes could be brought in. and the superior quality of the mutton when of the right age, has apparently kept up a continually increasing demand, which has at length resulted in comparative scarcity, and very great increase in value.

In choosing a flock of ewes to hold over for breeding purposes, there is not the slightest occasion for having them superbly grand, faultless in symmetry, or even of extra large size, as a firmly-built, strong-loined compact ewe of but moderate bulk, while not being such a large consumer of food, is in general a much better nurse than a big-boned one, a feature in the character of a breeding flock which can scarcely be over estimated, and which no rent paying farmer can afford to overlook. Grandly-bred, heavily-fleshed ewes are very unsafe investment when taken from a fine soil and dry climate to land and climate slightly inferior. It takes a full year to become acclimatized, and if not carefully attended to the first winter in the matter of food and shelter, many will die, while a considerable portion will be mere shells when the spring comes round, utterly unable to rear their lambs profitably. On the very same keep, ewes selected more for their thrifty qualities than the grandure of their appearance, and coming from pastures scarcely so good, will do well from the day they arrive, give no trouble, and make an excellent return in money. The receipts from wool forming a very considerable item in the year's returns, and the present price being very high, those ewes possessing wool of good quality and promise of a weighty fleece will naturally have the preference, and being much sought after, will cost more than short-wooled sheep in consequence. A close, firm fleece, richer than a lengthy, open one, should be the standard aimed at, the former keeping out the drenching rain much better than the latter, and preserving the skin dry and comfortable through a lengthened term. Moreover, a close fleece is always indicative of a sound constitution, the ewes possessing it seldom being a bad doer.

In the choice of a ram much care should be exercised, as much of the future well-doing of the flock depends on his influence. Whatever his breed, let it be pure, and he will although not distinguish for faultlessness of symmetry himself, yet be able to transmit to his progeny all the good qualities of his race. At present the run on the white-faced breeds is particularly noticable, the sums realized at recent sales for yearling rams of this variety being something extraordinary. To some extent this preference may be traced to the superior clip of wool which can be secured from the white-faced breeds, and the high value at which it now rates; but undoubtedly the prefection of form which breeders of this class of sheep have attained, and the great weights which they can be fed up at an early age, is the principal reason for the high position they now hold in the estimation of the public. If possible, rams should be purchased from a well-known flock, good wool and bone, which, while not coarse, is yet of sufficient strength to carry a heavy carcass.

Rams over-fed, and so loaded with fat as to be incapable of following the ewes with any degree of activity, should be carefully avoided, as they are productive of much disappointment and very serious loss.

Should it be considered desirable to breed crosses, purity of blood is quite as necessary by the sire as when the blood is preserved unmixed, the first cross between two distinct breeds being invariably the most valuable. — *American Stock Journal.*

Decomposing Action of Humus Upon Minerals.

Every one who has studied the growth of plants must have come to the conclusion that it is necessary to look beyond the gasses of the air and the carbonic acid, water of the ground to account for the power of vegetables to decompose many mineral substances. It is evident that some other acids come into play and exert a decisive influence. Herr Senet, of Eisenach, Germany, has submitted the question to a long series of investigations and the conclusions at which he arrives are well worthy the attention of scientific men. The researches of Mr. Senet go far to comfirm the shrewd theory advanced by Henry Wurtz of New York, that the organic acids have played a much more important part in the formation of rocks aud minerals than geologists have been in the habit of conceding. It is evident that plants, while living, are able, by the product of their growth, to act upon insoluble minerals and appropriate certain constituents of their wants, and that, when the plant is dead, it can, during the process of decay, produce acids that either dissolve minerals or render them soluable. The whole question offers a fine field of research to the chemical geologist. — *Journal of Applied Chemistry.*

Improving Good Land.

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Letters of administration have been granted to me this day upon the estate of Ebenezer Hatch, deceased, late of New Brighton, Pa. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the same will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them to me properly authenticated for settlement.
B. C. CRITCHLOW, Adm'r.
New Brighton. Pa., Oct. 7, 1872—25-6t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE MARTHA JANE McMURTRIE, DEC'D.
Letters testamentary having been duly granted to the subscriber upon the estate of Martha Jane McMurtrie, deceased, all persons having claims or demands against said estate will make known the same, and those indebted will please make payment to ROBERT GORSUCH, Ex'r.,
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se21'71-6m

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

followed, illustrating the methods, which was rather interesting and amusing. Miss Tillie Moorehead gave a very clear and full account of the written method used in her school. The Professor stated that he would teach it as used in after life, teach by writing exclusively.

EVENING SESSION—At the request of the directors of Beaver, Rev. D. P. Lowary delivered a very neat and appropriate address of welcome to the teachers.

Mr. D. A. Cooper was called upon, and responded to the address of welcome briefly, thanking the people for their generous reception.

Mr. N. C. Martin presented the subject of School Government. Helvery clearly set forth the following leading thoughts: 1st. Teachers should govern themselves. 2d. Pupils should be considered and treated as reasonable beings. 3d. There should be no fluctuation in government. 4th. Rules should be simple and decided. 5th. They should be administered with the strictest impartiality. 6th. Kindness should be associated with firmness in their administration.

Ex-County Superintendent Whitham read an essay on School Organization.

Prof. Allen was called upon, and gave a lecture on Common School Education. He stated that there were a few heresies he wished to dispose of at the early stage of the Institute. He termed it a "new departure" in education. He protested against teaching a child elements when he first entered school. He discarded the idea of the *three* things that had always followed order, in "Reading, Riting and Rithmetic," and he would add the fourth Rascality. He referred to the fact that as a people we had wandered into barren desserts; we had permitted ourselves to let our children leave their schools at sixteen years of age; that only four per cent. of our scholars get into higher institutions. His leading thought was that education is not practical enough. He opposed the idea of being confined to the text book; that a knowledge of language and general subjects should engage the attention; we keep our boys too long at Arithmetic and Grammer; we spend years when a few months are sufficient. There should be more time spent in imparting general information—that which may be used in after life. The boy in the district school who receives a telegram, should know fully the process by which it is sent. He should understand the nature of the food he eats. He spoke of the vast amount of time spent uselessly on the subject of Mental Arithmetic, and gave a few specimens of intricate problems that have no immediate bearing on the concerns of life. Everything should be made attractive as well as practical connected with the school, and thus that which had been a barren waste, would become an attractive field of knowledge.

A little girl sang two very beautiful songs.

SECOND DAY.

The opening exercises were conducted by Rev. Lowary calling upon Rev. Patterson, who led in prayer. Prof. Allen resumed the subject of School Economy saying that if you cannot teach Arithmetic without a book, you cannot teach it with it. Teach the pupil to add, substract, multiply and divide accurately and rapidly; build upon what the boys already know, and do not go to cramming it down them. They should be let alone, and they will learn infinitely faster. Pupils should be taught to add orally and mentally; they should not be allowed to count at their seats; they could not add to any advantage by constantly repeating, they would be just as liable to be wrong the second or third time as the first.

The subject of Reading was next considered. He would not use any book higher than the Third Reader. Teaching a class just commencing, he would select words with which to associate ideas; alluded to the word method.

How it could be used practically.

Prof. Messimer, Miss Bunn, Prof. S. H. Piersol, Revs. Lowary and R. T. Taylor followed in rather an animated discussion of the subject, some favoring the plan of teaching by the word method, claiming that by the association of ideas with words that the progress of the pupil would be more rapid, and the best results obtained. Others insisted on the alphabet method.

Prof. Allen gave a discourse on English Grammer. He deprecated the use of Grammars in our schools, and if he could would throw them out. He would first teach Language by using conversation as a means of acquiring a correct use of Language; talk to the pupils, and they should converse freely with the teacher; these conversational lessons should be kept up for quite a time. 2d. He would gather up the False Syntax of the school room and play ground, correcting it, and have the pupils give the reasons. 3d. The requests of the school-room should be done in writing. Let small slips of paper be placed on the teacher's table, and the request of the pupil should be written and handed to the teacher. Each day's requests should be corrected at night, and returned to the pupils next day, thus teaching pupils to use correct language.

After some excellent music Prof. Allen opened the afternoon session by resuming the subject of School Economy. The teacher must have a definite plan, and so apply the methods of instruction that the pupil may grow up harmoniously, well developed, symmetrical, having a thorough knowledge of Language, Mathematics and Science, so as not to be one sided as some men are. Considered the object of study. 1st. Discipline, that the mind should be brought down to a given point, and concentrated on one thing. Success in any enterprise is to seize all our forces and fix them on a given point. 2d. Information. 3d. To communicate; referred to requisites for study; health, good air and comfortable seats; time; comparative silence, or regulated noise.

The subject of Geography was again resumed.

A general discussion on Spelling followed, in which Profs. S. H. Piersol, Jas. Whitham, Dr. R. T. Taylor and Mrs. Marquis participated.

Prof. Allen was called upon to give his method. Said he would not pronounce a word unless he knew the meaning; discarded the use of the Speller, and had pupils write the names of articles of clothing, objects in the school room, articles of food found on the dinner table. This arrangement could be multiplied indefinitely always classifying the words.

The Institute then proceeded by ballot to elect committee on permanent certificates: Maggie Hunter, Jas. Whitham, S. A. Platt and J. G. Hillman were elected.

Prof. H. C. Missimer in the evening gave a lecture, urging reformation in our educational systems.

Miss Mary Chambers read an essay on the Objects of Recitation, which revealed some excellent thoughts on the subjects.

J. P. Todd delivered an address on the Teacher's Preparation.

Rev. R. T. Taylor spoke at some length on the Teachers' Work. First he thought that while we should not ignore the Sciences, we should not discard Mathematics. The latter would be preferable for the development of the mental faculties. The teacher should be a good man, sincere, earnest, patient, energetic, faithful and deserving. His influence is next to that of the parent over the children. The teacher should be ambitious, and strive to excel in his profession.

THIRD DAY.

Institute convened at 9 o'clock, opened with devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. Lowary.

On motion a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Institute. J. P. Todd, Miss Nannie Rayle and Prof. Jas. Whitham were appointed.

Teachers were called upon to give a description of their schools, to ascertain if the instruction given to the Institute could be adapted to the wants of their respective schools.

Prof. Whitham described his classes in Arithmetic. Prof. Allen then proceeded to show how he would conduct recitations in those classes. He would teach to intensify thought, cause the pupils to reason; he would have but two classes in Arithmetic, one in the "how or fact period," the other in the "why or philosophical period."

Prof. J. G. Hillman described his class in Reading. Prof. Allen gave some very valuable hints on the subject. He referred to elocutionists. He imitated their affected manner. He insisted on teaching the subject *so that pupils may read naturally*.

Grammar. Miss Donehoo being called upon described her class in English Grammar. Prof. Allen gave his method of teaching the subject. In addition to written requests he would adopt story telling. He would repeat a story and have the pupils write it. Then narration. 1st, actual; 2d, imaginary, also description; such as places, home, persons, etc; all exercises written on paper by the pupil, corrected by the teacher and returned. The object being to teach the correct use of language.

[We are compelled to stop here, owing to the extreme length of the report, but will finish publication next week.—ED]

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Would you avoid being "bit" by Rogues, Swindlers and Humbugs? Read the "STAR SPANGLED BANNER." A large, Illustrated 40-column 8 page paper, "Ledger" size. Splendid Stories, Sketches, Tales, Poems, Wit, Humor, Puzzles, Recipes, &c. 11th year. $1 a year, with elegant Prang Chromo, "Autumn Leaves," free to all. ONLY $1. TRY IT ONCE. *Satisfaction guaranteed.* Agents wanted. Outfit FREE. Specimens, &c., for 6 cents. Address "BANNER," Hinsdale, N. H.

GLITSCH'S IMPERIAL RUSSIAN MUSTARD.—Wholesale to the trade. Single cans sent, post paid, on receipt of $1. W. HERMAN T. FRUEAUFF, Reading, Pa.

BOOKKEEPING MADE EASY. Every clerk and merchant can learn at once. Book mailed 50c. H. GOULDING BRYANT, Buffalo, N. Y.

$5 TO $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex young or old, make money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

$1000 REWARD, For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DR BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00.

How, When and Where to Advertise, See the ADVERTISERS GAZETTE. By mail 25 cents. G. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, N. Y.

New Advertisements.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

—After December 22d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot:		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive Union Depot.	
Pacific Exp's,	2:50 a m	Mail Train,	1:05 a m
Mail Train,	7:45 a m	Fast Line,	1:35 a m
Chicago Ex'	12.20 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	8.00 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	1:10 p m	Cincinnati Ex.	8:40 a m
Philadelp'a Ex.	5:20 p m	Southern Ex.	12:40 p m
Fast Line,	8:50 p m	Pacific Expr's,	1:10 p m
LOCAL.		Way Passenger,	9:50 p m
Walls No 1,	6:40 a m	LOCAL.	
Wilkinsb'g Ac No 1	7:05 a m	Walls No 1	6:30 a m
Walls No 3,	10:20 a m	Brinton Ac. No1,	7:30 a m
Wall's No 3,	11:45 a m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 1	8:20 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	2:40 p m	Walls No 2,	9:10 a m
Walls No 4,	3:20 p m	Johnstown Ac.	10.10 a m
Johnstown Ac.	4:00 p m	Walls No 3,	1:45 p m
Brinton Accommodat'n No 1,	4 50 p m	Walls No 4	3:20 p m
Brinton Ac. No2	5:40 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	4.45 p m
Walls No 5,	6:15 p m	Walls Ac. No. 5	5:55 p m
Brinton Ac No3	9:20 p m	Brinton No 2,	6:50 p m
Walls Ac. No. 6	11:05 p m	Brinton Ac. No3	7:25 p m
		Brinton Ac No4	11:10 p m

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line, and Brinton Ac. No. 3 leave daily.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday.

All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express leaves Pittsburgh at 2:50 a m arriving at Harrisburg at 11:40 a m; Philadelphia 3:30 p m; Baltimore 3:00 p m; Washington 5:40 p m. New York 6:34 p m.

Chicago Express leaves Pittsburgh at 12.20 p m; arrives Harrisburg 10.20 p m; Philadelphia 2.30 a m; New York 6.10 a m.

Cincinnati Express leaves Pittsburgh at 1:10 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 p m; Philadelphia 2:50 a m; Baltimore 2:15 a m; Washington 5:00 a m, New York 6:10 a m.

Philadelphia Express leaves Pittsburgh at 5:20 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 2:55 a m; Philadelphia 6:55 a m; New York 10:14 a m.

Fast Line leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 pm; arrives at Harrisburg 5:45 a m; Philadelphia 9:50 a m; Baltimore 9:00 a m; Washington 11:30 a m; New York 12:24 p m.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 a m, reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30p m, and arrive at Wall's Station at 1:50 p m. Leave Pittsburgh 9:20 p m arrive Brinton's 10:30 p m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a city ticket office at No 78 Fifth avenue corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening at the same rates as are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by Excelsior Baggage Express Co., on orders left at the office.

For further information apply to

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.

"THE CHRISTIAN GRACES." | FAITH, HOPE, CHARITY.

"And now abideth Faith, Hope, and Charity; these three, but the greatest of these is Charity."

Nothing has appeared in religious art for a long time so pure, and tender, and beautiful, as this new picture. The grouping of the figures is grace itself; and the countenances of such heavenly sweetness, that it seems as if the artist must have seen them in a vision.

This rare and elegant $5 line and stipple steel engraving is SENT FREE to every subscriber to "ARTHUR'S ILLUSTRATED HOME MAGAZINE for 1873." Price of Magazine, $2,50 a year. Sample numbers, 15 cents.

LOCAL CANVASSING AGENTS wanted everywhere. Large commissions and territory guaranteed. Send for Agent's Confidential Circular. You can hardly show the "CHRISTIAN GRACES" to any person of taste or religious feeling without getting a subscriber. Address T. S. ARTHUR & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. jan3-1m

IRON AND TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

I herewith offer for sale two of the best and most valuable Iron Properties in the State of Tennessee. One tract about 5 miles below Fort Donelson, containing

10,000 ACRES,

known as the "*Iron Mountain Furnace Lands*," with abundance of rich Ore, Wood and Limestone, and within ¼ to ½ mile of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, also including about twenty *Small Farms*.

The *other Tract* fronts a mile on the Tennessee river, near Fort Henry, including

8,000 ACRES,

part of which is rich river bottom, the balance covered with the best kind of timber, such as White and Black Oak, Poplar, Hickory, Maple, Ash, &c.; underlaid with the best of Ore. Both tracts are in Stewart county.

ALSO,

Two valuable Tracts of Timber Land in Houston county, one of 1,870 acres, within half a mile of the Louisville & Memphis R. R., and 1½ miles east of the County Seat. On other Tract half a mile west of the County Seat, with the Railroad passing through one corner, containing 950 acres. Both of these tracts have a large amount of White Oak and Yellow Poplar Timber, and well adapted for farming.

ALSO,

Several Farms in Dickson county, on the Nashville & North Western R. R.

Any of the above Properties are as represented, with good titles to each. Any of the above lands can be bought at one-half their value, and other good property will be taken as part pay if desired. For full description call on or address

C. BERINGER,

DEALER IN REAL ESTATE,

jan3-1m 116 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BORROWED OR STOLEN,

From the subscriber, a SET OF CART HARNESS, on or about the 15th of October last. If the party having the harness in possession will return it without delay, and pay expenses, he will incur no further trouble.

DANIEL BANARD.

Beaver Falls, Nov. 30, '72.—dec13-3t

NOTICE.

Parties interested are hereby notified that the account of J. R. Harrah, Esq., Committee of Henry Bentz, has been filed in the office of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, and will be allowed on the first day of next Term, unless cause be then shown against its confirmation.

dec13-3t JOHN CAUGHEY, Proth'y.

G. L. EBERHART. W. L. BEDISON.

A WORD WITH YOU!

If You Want
- To Buy Property,
- To Sell Property,
- Your House Insured,
- Your Goods Insured,
- Your Life Insured,
- To Insure Against Accidents
- To Lease Your House,
- To Hire a House,
- To Buy a Farm,
- To Sell a Farm,
- Any Legal Writing Done,

Do not fail to call at the office of

EBERHART & BEDISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

No. 223 BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON,

sept27-1y Beaver County, Pa.

READY FOR CHRISTMAS.

We have received an elegant stock of WATCHES, CHAINS, CHAIN AND BAND BRACELETS, DIAMOND PINS, EAR RINGS, STUDS and RINGS, CORAL, STONE, CAMEO, AMATHYST, TOPAZ, ONYX and GOLD SETS OF JEWELRY, FINE NECKLACES and LOCKETS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, STUDS COLLAR BUTTONS, GENTS' PINS, GOLD AND SILVER HEAD CANES, SOLID SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, VASES, TOILET SETS, PARIAN MARBLE AND FANCY GOODS. All suitable for Holiday Presents, and will be sold low at WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,

dec6-1m. 101 Fifth Av., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—STRAW.

The HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for OAT STRAW, on delivery, at the

dec6-6t ROCHESTER GLASS WORKS.

JOB PRINTING AT THE RADICAL OFFICE.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF CAUSES

For Trial at Adjourned Court, Jan. 1873.

FIRST WEEK—COMMENCING JANUARY 13.

James M Burns vs Hugh Anderson.
S Gilliland's admr's vs Samuel Reed's exr's.
Perry Brown et al vs Charles Grim.
Benj Chew's admr's vs Wm Jenkins.
Catharine Marker et al vs C & P R R Co.
J G Nye use vs Jordan C Nye.
P H Stevenson vs Henry Cowan.
Albert Knaur vs Philip Eisenbutt.
Albert Knaur vs Eisenbutt and wife.
Thos Evans et al vs Andrew Swaney.
John W Inman vs Wm Garvin.
Henry Wagner vs A J Welsh et al.
T W Anderson vs Henrici & Lenz.
John B McMillen vs R H Huddleson.
Miller, Dobson & Trax vs Kooken & Brobeck.
George Graham vs John Conway et al.
Jacob Stahl et ux vs James Porter.
Joshua Calvin vs James Calvin's exrs.
Amon Doutt et al vs John McMahon.
Walter Johnson vs John Wallace.
Henry Collins use vs Jacob Young.
Dennis Laney et ux vs Milo A Townsend.
John C Levis vs Wm F Barnes.
R A McCullough vs L K Kane & Co.

SECOND WEEK—COMMENCING JANUARY 20.

R P Covert vs Borough of New Brighton.
Snowden Bros vs Cheney & Troth.
R Steinfeld vs John Wiley.
Isaac A Haney et ux vs C W Taylor.
J D Walker vs Chamberlin White et al.
W M Duncan vs G L Eberhart.
Wm P Elliott vs Wm Davideon's admr.
John C. Humphrey vs Blake & Fessenden.
Alex Nickle vs P H Stevenson.
John J. Mitchell vs James H Gillis.
Clark Usselton vs Joseph Morgan.
Miller & Co vs Isaac Scott et ux.
Ann Miller vs Jacob Miller.
Harmony Bank vs A Inman.
Walter & Bro vs George Poe.
Walter & Bro vs John Lance et al.
Thomas McBride vs James Allen.
Walter & Bro vs James Feazle.
Walter & Bro vs Henry Phillis.
David Musser vs S M Gordon.
Albert E Evans vs J R Harrah.
J G Elliott vs B F Knowling.
Peter W Keller vs Patterson Mitchell.
Commonwealth vs Alex Robertson.
Miller & Trax vs T J Chandler et al.
J Walter & Bro vs J R Bunzo.
G S Fulmer & Co vs Tim McCarty et ux.
Coy, Noble & Co vs Sylvester Hunter.
Coy, Noble & Co vs Thomas Pentling.
Coy, Noble & Co vs J E Crane.
Coy, Noble & Co vs Noble, Angel & Co.

dec20tc JOHN CAUGHEY, Proth'y.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Valuable Real Estate in Darlington Twp.

By virtue and in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Beaver, the undersigned, guardian of Margaret J. Dilworth, minor child of Rev. Robt. Dilworth, late of Lawrence county, Pa., deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry on the premises, on SATURDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following real estate of said minor, situate in Darlington township, Beaver county, Pa; bounded on the north by land of Jas. P. Dilworth; east by land of Hugh Dilworth and Hugh Ferguson; south by land of the Sterling Coal Company; and west by land of Jas. P. Dilworth, containing FIFTY ACRES, more or less, THIRTY-THREE ACRES of which are cleared and under fence, and the balance well timbered, and all well watered, and on which are erected a house, barn, and out-buildings. Said premises are near the Syracuse coal mines, and within 2½ miles of Enon Station, on P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad; convenient to schools, churches and market, and would be suitable for gardening.

TERMS—One-third in hand on confirmation of sale by the Court; one-third in one year from that date, with interest from same time; and the balance at the death of Martha Dilworth, widow, the interest from date of confirmation to be paid to her during her natural life. For particulars inquire of or address

DAVID CRITCHLOW, Guardian, New Brighton, Pa., or

HICE, WILSON & MOORE, Attorneys, dec13-3t Beaver, Pa.

JAMES CAMERON. JOHN V. MARKS.

CAMERON & MARKS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

ROCHESTER, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care and have superior facilities for buying and selling real estate. dec13 1y

DISSOLUTION OF CO PARTNERSHIP.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of RADEBAUGH & DEAN, (dealers in groceries,) has this day been mutually dissolved.

D. W. RADEBAUGH, ALEX. DEAN.

The business of the late firm will be settled by D. W. Radebaugh, who will still continue the business, and who respectfully solicits the generous patronage bestowed upon the firm.

All those knowing themselves indebted to the above firm will please call and pay at once, as the books must be closed.

dec6-tf D. W. RADEBAUGH.

AGENTS WANTED!

The unparalelled success of the "Victor Sewing Machine," East and West, opens a good opportunity for Sewing Machine agents and responsible men to take the agency for this county. For Circulars, samples of work and terms address

THE VICTOR

SEWING MACHINE CO.,

J. L. FURGUSON,

MANAGER,

NO. 1227 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

dec6-1m

TWO POPULAR LECTURES,

"SMOKE" AND "RUTS,"

BY REV. J. BENSON HAMILTON,

OF BOSTON, MASS.

Churches or Lecture Committees desiring a pleasing and instructive entertainment, can secure the services of Mr. Hamilton upon reasonable terms. He is now making arrangements for a lecture tour through the West early in the fall. His lectures have been received with marked success in New England, as a few selected notices will show:

WHAT THEY SAY OF "SMOKE."

It was a keen and humorous exposure of the "Sham and Show" of life. His description of the peculiarities of some Smoky men elicited bursts of laughter and applause. He was funny and instructive both.—*Boston Transcript.*

It was a humorous lecture illustrated by an abundance of witty and satirical anecdotes, exhibiting the very superior descriptive powers of the speaker, and showed in well defined style the value of the real and true.—*Abington Standard.*

The lecture was received with laughter and applause, as it revealed clouds of "Smoke" where most people seldom look for fire.—*Somerville Journal.*

The feast of reason and flow of soul produced such laughter and applause that it is confidently believed that certain dyspeptics in the audience were permanently cured. Fast young men, extremely fashionable young ladies, old fogy preachers, intriguing politicians, spread eagle orators and various other personages would best avoid hearing this lecture if they are afraid of sensible criticism. —*Barnstable Patriot.*

For circular, containing terms, notices of the press and recommendations of lecture committees, and to make engagements, address

J. BENSON HAMILTON, Care "American Homes."

$250 A MONTH, $250.

WE WANT 10,000 AGENTS, MALE OR FEMALE. To make the above amount, selling BRIDE'S COMBINATION NEEDLE CASE AND PORTE MONNAIE. This is an article of absolute necessity with every lady, and pays a large profit. For Circular and terms address

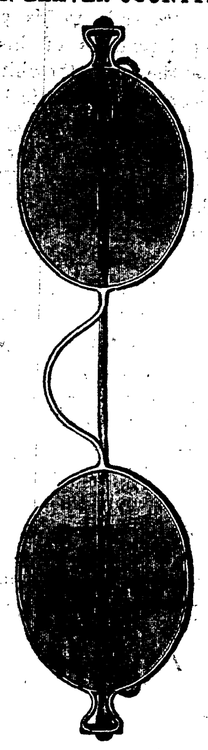
PITTSBURGH SUPPLY COMPANY,

dec6-3m. Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Advertisements.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK IN BEAVER COUNTY.

WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK, CONSISTING OF *LADIES' SETTS, GENTS' STUDS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, PIN CHARMS, CHAINS, BADGES, &c., &c.*



SETH THOMAS AND OTHER CELEBRATED AMERICAN CLOCKS.

ELGIN AND WALTHAM WATCHES

A SPECIALTY! Especial attention given to Fine Watches. Repairing by C. L. MERRY, Practical Watchmaker.

CALL AND SEE THE NEW INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLE! NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

J. LINNENBRINK,

nov15-1m ROCHESTER, PA.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MRS. MARY SUTHERLAND, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Mrs. Mary Sutherland, deceased, late of Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves in debted to said estate and requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement to

RICHARD SUTHERLAND, Ex'r.,

nov29-6t Brighton township.

WANTED.—

To borrow for a term of from one to five years, any sum of money from $100, to $10,000 at a rate of interest NOT EXCEEDING EIGHT PER CENT. per annum, for the use of the Borough of Beaver Falls, and secured by the bonds of the corporation. Apply or address

MARTIN METZGER, Prest. Council.

Beaver Falls Pa., Nov. 25, 1872.

NOTICE.

Parties interested are hereby notified that the final account of Samuel C. Thomas, Committee of estate of Margaret Barrett, a lunatic, now deceased, has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, and will be allowed by the Court on the first day of next term, unless cause be shown against its confirmation. JOHN CAUGHEY, Proth'y.

Nov. 14, 1872—nov22-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MRS. ELIZA A. HART, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. Eliza A. Hart, late of the borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said borough, all persons indebted to said decedent's estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against said estate are desired to make known the same to said administrator, without delay.

nov22-6w JOHN H. PURVIS, Adm'r.

ROGERS' PREMIUM PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

NO. 70 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Photographs of all Styles colored in Oil or Water Colors. Particular attention paid to making Copies of and enlarging old Daguerreotypes and other Pictures. feb17'71-1y

$800 WANTED.

THE BOROUGH OF ROCHESTER, PENN'A., wishes to negotiate the above amount, being balance of Loan authorized. Interest at EIGHT PER CENT., payable semi-annually, free of tax. Apply soon to either of the undersigned.

GILBERT PENDLETON.

W. S. SHALLENBERGER.

Rochester, Nov. 21, 1872-2t

$5 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us, in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me. nov8-1y

ELECTION NOTICE

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY, NEW BRIGHTON, December 12, 1872.

The Stockholders of the National Bank of Beaver County are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting for the election of NINE (9) DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, in New Brighton, on the SECOND TUESDAY (14TH DAY) OF JANUARY NEXT (1873), between the hours of twelve o'clock and two o'clock of said day. By order of the Board.

dec19-te EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

[Argus copy.]

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HENRY EMERICK, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Emerick, late of Economy township, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to present them without delay.

DANIEL EMERICK, WILLIAM STERL, Adm'rs.

dec6-6t

New Advertisements.

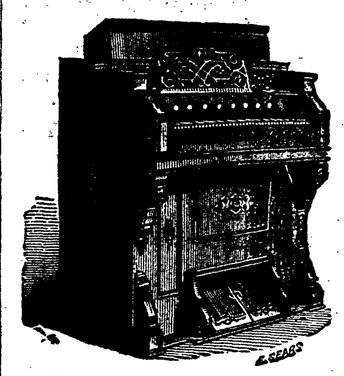
S. HAMILTON,

51 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Cheapest and Best House in the City

The Largest and Best Selected stock of

Pianos & Organs,



TERMS TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS GET EITHER A

DECKER & BARNES PIANO,

HALLET, DAVIS & CO. PIANO,

CRAMER & CO. PIANO,

BRADFORD & CO.

PARLOR GEM PIANO,

OR ONE OF THE CELEBRATED

Taylor & Farley Celestes Organs,

OR THE BEAUTIFUL VOICED

STERLING ORGAN.

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

We guarantee to sell

AS GOOD AN INSTRUMENT

As is in the market, at Prices that

DEFY COMPETITION,

And on terms to suit the purchaser.

Instruments rented and rent allowed to go toward the purchase.

For Catalogue and full particulars call on or address the Manufacturer's General Agents.

S. Hamilton & Co.,

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

nov29-6m.

ROCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, February, 1872. Office one door east of Rochester Savings Bank, Rochester, Beaver county, Penn'a.

People of Beaver county can now have their property insured against loss or damage by fire, at fair rates, in a safe and

RELIABLE HOME COMPANY,

thereby avoiding the expense, trouble and delay incident to the adjustment of losses by companies located at a distance.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. V. M'Donald,	George C. Speyerer,
Samuel B. Wilson,	Lewis Schneider,
William Kennedy,	John Graebing,
Marshall M'Donald,	R. B. Edgar,
M. Camp, jr.,	C. B. Hurst,
David Lowry,	Daniel Brenner.

GEO. C. SPEYERER, Pres't.
J. V. M'DONALD, V. Pres't.
H. J. SPEYERER, Treas.
E. KELBER, Sec'y. aug15-1y

FARM FOR SALE.

A good farm, situated in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa., about six miles from Beaver, adjoining lands of Jacob Coon, John Noss and George Dawson, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SIX ACRES, eighty acres cleared and in good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered; said farm belonging to the heirs of William Givan, deceased. The improvements on the premises are a good two story frame dwelling house 18x42 feet, containing seven rooms and cellar; a barn and stable, wagon shed, granery and all other necessary outbuildings; two never failing springs of excellent water in the yard, the whole farm well watered and well adapted to either farming purposes or stock raising. Fruit trees of all kinds on the premises. For further particulars enquire of Robert Givan, on the premises, or the undersigned, at his residence in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa. CHARLES GIVAN.

nov29-tf. Executor.

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 59 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

BILLS DISCOUNTED—BONDS AND COUPONS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS

THOMPSON BELL, President.

DIRECTORS—Joseph Dilworth, J. J. Gillespie, M. Marshall, Joseph Albree. feb24'71-1y

THOS. KENNEDY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO WM. BUECHLING,

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.

FANCY & TOILET ARTICLES,

SPONGES, BRUSHES AND PERFUMERY,

PAINTS, OILS AND DYES.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours

sept6 '71-1y